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Constitutional Social Score Model (CSSM) Codebook/Guidebook

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Updates

DataCons 1.1 (17/10/2023):

- Fixed error in the question script of item 4.2 – question 6 was repeated.
- Updated the command for question 5 in the question script of item 4.2, to clearly instruct the encoder not to answer this question if the response to question 2 is "YES."
- The differential score for FPP code was changed from 0.5 to null (X). Justification in the Scoring Guide of item 4.2.

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1. Introduction

This codebook describes the procedures used in the coding and scoring process of constitutional documents using the Constitutional Social Score Model (CSSM), as well as the variables in the CSSM database, available in [Costa \(2023\)](#), upon request to the author.

The CSSM was created by the researcher Lucas Costa and is currently hosted by DataCons¹, a constitutional studies laboratory located at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of São Paulo State University (Unesp, Araraquara campus). The purpose of the CSSM is to qualitatively evaluate the content of constitutional documents concerning social and economic rights (SER) using objective criteria for the purpose of coding them and assigning quantitative indices, i.e., scores.

All codes and the corresponding scoring system were designed to allow comparability between constitutional documents from different countries and periods, making the coding-scoring system universally applicable.

One of the main functions of the model is the ability to track constitutional changes; hence, the temporal record of document

¹ <https://sites.google.com/view/datacons>

effectiveness is an essential procedure of the mode (see sections [2.3](#) and [2.4](#)).

This first version of the codebook was elaborated by its author, describing the procedures in effect at the time as well as the data collected and reviewed up to that point. We intend to periodically publish new versions of this codebook, reflecting expansions in the database as well as any changes in the coding-scoring procedures.

2. Key-Concepts

The Constitutional Social Score Model (CSSM) codes and assigns scores to constitutional documents based on the following terms and conceptual definitions:

2.1 Social and Economic Rights (SER)

The objective of the CSSM is to evaluate the content of constitutional documents regarding social and economic rights (SER).

The debate on rights is broad, complex, and controversial. For the purposes of the CSSM, we employ the notion of generations of rights, as initially proposed by Karel Vasak ([Domaradzki, Khvostova, and Pupovac 2019](#)), who defined SER as second-generation rights.

At this moment, the CSSM evaluates 7 (seven) groups of social and economic rights, among which are rights that are generally defined as third or even fourth generation (e.g., rights related to the environment).

The idea of generations of rights, in our understanding, serves merely as a historical reference, and therefore, it is not detrimental to our purposes to include rights from different generations in the same model.

According to researchers' needs, rights can be filtered, or empirical analyses of rights can be conducted individually.

In the future, the Constitutional Liberal Score Model (CLSM), a tool still under construction aiming to code constitutional documents regarding first-generation rights (political and civil rights), will be incorporated into the CSSM, resulting in the

Constitutional Human Rights Score Model (CHRSM). Then, these generational distinctions may be useful in historical analyses of the progression of rights recognition from a constitutional perspective.

The initial selection of the groups of rights evaluated by the CSSM was based on the classification by [Elkins e Ginsburg \(2022\)](#)². However, we intend to expand the groups of rights evaluated by the model.

The 7 (seven) currently considered groups of rights are:

I – Education

II – Health Care

III – Housing

IV – Minorities

V – Environment

VI – Consumers

VII – Working Rights

Groups IV (Minorities) and VII (Working Rights) are each divided into 04 (four) and 05 (five) subgroups, respectively. For a complete list of groups, subgroups, and their respective codes, refer to [Tabela 2](#).

² [Elkins, Zachary and Tom Ginsburg. 2022](#) "Characteristics of National Constitutions, Version 4.0." Comparative Constitutions Project. Last modified: October 24, 2022. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org.

For each of these groups and subgroups of rights, there corresponds a unique coding logic and scoring assignments, as we will describe in the sections [3](#) and [4](#).

2.2 Constitutional Documents – Notation and Definition

The units of observation considered by the CSSM are constitutional documents, which can be of two types: (a) the original version of written national constitutions, that is, the text of these constitutions when they came into effect in a specific country; (b) the amended version of written national constitutions, that is, the text of these constitutions reflecting the effects of changes brought about by a constitutional amendment.

Documents of type (a) will henceforth be referred to as "New Constitutions" (NC), and those of type (b) as "Amended Constitutions" (AC).

It is important to clarify that amended constitutions do not equate to the texts of constitutional amendments, but rather to the constitution's own text, taking into account the effects of the amendments.

An example (I) of [NC](#) is the original text of the Brazilian constitution of 1988 before any amendments, while (II) of [AC](#) is the text of the Brazilian constitution of 1988 under the effect of constitutional amendment No. 26, of 2000.

2.2.1 – Notations

Observations are identified by the country name in English, followed by the year the constitution came into effect and the term "ORIGINAL" in uppercase when referring to the original text

of the constitution, or by the letters "EC" in parentheses followed by the year of the amendment if applicable.

Thus, example I above receives the notation "Brazil 1988 ORIGINAL," and example II receives the notation "Brazil 1988 (EC2000)."

When there are multiple amendments in the same year that alter the content of a constitution in terms of social and economic rights (SER) (i.e., at least one code considered by the model was altered), one of three notation possibilities is used:

- (1) Consecutive amendments in the same year are identified by decimals followed by the year. For example, suppose a constitution of Country X came into effect in 1995 and had its content altered by two amendments adopted in the year 2000. Then, the notation "Country X 1995 (EC2000.1)" could be used for the first amendment and "Country X 1995 (EC2000.2)" for the second.
- (2) Consecutive amendments in the same year are identified by the number assigned to them in the country's constitutional amendment identification system if available. This is the case, for example, in Brazil. Suppose two constitutional amendments are approved in Brazil in 2023, in addition to EC-129 approved in July of that year. Let's assume that these two amendments alter codes evaluated by the CSSM. Then, they could receive the following notation: "Brazil 1988 (EC130/2023)" and "Brazil 1988 (EC131/2023)".

It is permissible but not mandatory for the notation, considering the country's system of numbering/identifying constitutional amendments, to be applied even when there is only one amendment in a year. So, for example, the aforementioned 2000

amendment in Brazil, instead of "Brazil 1988 (EC2000)," could be described as "Brazil 1988 (EC26/2000)."

- (3) Consecutive amendments in the same year are identified by the date they were published. For example, consider the case of a constitution in Country X, which came into effect in 1995. Suppose that in 2000, two amendments were approved that altered the codes related to SER. The first amendment came into effect on July 11, 2000, and the second on November 9, 2000. These documents could be noted as follows, respectively: "Country X (EC11.07.2000)" and "Country X (EC09.11.2000)."

There are also cases where a new constitution (NC) actually refers to a previous constitution that was reinstated. For example, Austria had an NC in 1920, which was replaced by another in 1934. In 1946, the constitution of 1926 was reinstated. When this happens, the following notation is used: Country XXXX REINSTATED_YYYY, where XXXX refers to the year the original constitution came into effect and YYYY the year it was reinstated. In the example above regarding Austria, the constitutional document related to the reinstatement in 1946 of the 1926 constitution has the following identification: "Austria 1926 REINSTATED_1946."

Reinstated constitutions are considered "New Constitutions" (NC), even if they have the exact content of the original constitution being reinstated. This follows the logic from which we defined the concepts of constitutional change and constitutional status quo, as explained in section 2.3, below.

2.3 Constitutional change and Constitutional status quo

Constitutional changes, in our model, are defined by the concept of “constitutional events” (CE), which encompass (I) any alteration in the same constitution that modifies at least one of its codes (changes by amendments), or (II) alterations due to new constitutions.

CEs of type I result in AC observations (Amended Constitutions), and CEs of type II result in NC observations (New Constitutions).

O conceito de sistema constitucional é empregado por [Elkins e Ginsburg \(2022\)](#) e incorpora todo o período desde a adoção de uma nova constituição até sua substituição ou suspensão. Para nosso modelo é importante a noção de “substituição” no tempo. Uma substituição do sistema constitucional sempre importará em uma NC, mesmo que ela seja, na verdade, uma constituição anterior que está sendo reestabelecida.

For the purposes of our model, until a type I or II alteration occurs, the constitutional status quo is maintained. This is why reinstated constitutions are defined as “New Constitutions” (NC), as they cause a change in the constitutional system immediately preceding them.

The concept of constitutional system is employed by [Elkins and Ginsburg \(2022\)](#) and encompasses the entire period from the adoption of a new constitution to its replacement or suspension. For our model, the notion of “replacement” in time is important. A replacement of the constitutional system always results in an NC, even if it is actually a previous constitution being reinstated.

Status quo, for the purposes of our model, defines the score of a particular country in a group/subgroup of rights or the aggregate score of the groups (see CSS definition) at a given point in time. This score remains constant until modified by a CE, at which point a new status quo begins, until the next CE.

Note: Not every CE changes the constitutional status quo, as a code can be modified without reflecting a change in the score. When a CE occurs that does not alter the score, we consider that the constitutional status quo has been maintained.

2.4 Time

Every constitutional document (i.e., observation) is identified by the date it came into effect. The time unit used by the CSSM is the year, identified in the database by the variable "Year."

The variable "Year" is assigned only integer values, corresponding to the year in which the document came into effect, regardless of the day or month. However, for temporal analyses, in some cases, it is relevant to understand the temporal difference between two CEs occurring in the same year.

In its current format, the model is only capable of identifying time differences within the same year for CEs that occurred in the same country. These differences are reflected in the variable "Year-multiple" (Y-m), which identifies consecutive changes in the same year using decimals accompanied by the year.

3. Coding-scoring procedures:

3.1 Introduction

The coding process involves assigning classifications to constitutional provisions related to any of the 7 (seven) social rights evaluated by the model.

Each group/subgroup of social rights corresponds to a specific coding logic, but all of them adhere to the same general classificatory assumption: to theoretically determine the probability of the respective social right(s) being implemented based on the evaluated constitutional provision.

Nosso modelo assume que a chance de o(s) direito(s) ser(em) implementado(s) é maior o quanto mais específico forem os dispositivos a ele(s) relacionado(s). Este pressuposto se baseia na premissa segunda a qual é maior a chance de um direito ser implementado o quanto menos dependerem de legislação complementar ou da interpretação de cortes judiciais para sua efetivação.

Trata-se de uma premissa exclusivamente teórica. Com efeito, não assumimos que há, necessariamente, qualquer ligação entre o conteúdo *de jure* das constituições e a prática política *de facto*. As implicações da existência de direitos sociais e econômicos (DSE) constitucionalizados para a implementação de direitos sociais na realidade da *polity* depende do sistema de revisão constitucional de cada país, bem como de inúmeras outras variáveis complexas, sendo uma delas a própria existência de um respeito à norma constitucional. Mas, em teoria, *ceteris paribus* (se tudo o mais se mantiver constante), assumimos ser mais provável que direitos

sociais e econômicos sejam implementados se for mais difícil desviar das ordens constitucionais por omissão, i.e., se o direito for mais independente de lei complementar infraconstitucional para ser implementado.

Our model assumes that the chance of the social right(s) being implemented is higher the more specific the provisions related to it(them) are. This assumption is based on the premise that the likelihood of a right being implemented is higher when it depends less on complementary legislation or judicial interpretation for its enforcement.

This is an exclusively theoretical premise. In fact, we do not assume that there is necessarily any connection between the *de jure* content of constitutions and the *de facto* political practice. The implications of the constitutionalized social and economic rights (SER) for the implementation of social rights in the polity's actual reality depend on each country's constitutional revision system, as well as numerous other complex variables, one of them being the actual adherence to the constitutional norm. But in theory, *ceteris paribus* (all else being equal), we assume it is more likely that social and economic rights will be implemented if it is more difficult to deviate from constitutional orders by omission, i.e., if the right is less dependent on infra-constitutional complementary law to be implemented.

Additionally, we consider the scope of the assured right in the coding-scoring process, based on the premise that the broader the coverage of a right, the greater the social commitment of the constitutional document.

The coding-scoring procedure is structured by two simultaneous operational actions: (1) coding/classification of social and economic rights groups/subgroups; (2) assignment of

scores for social and economic rights groups/subgroups (scoring), corresponding to the coding logic.

3.2 Coding

The coding is structured through two dimensions: (1) specificity and (2) level of universality.

3.2.1 Specificity

Esta teoria foi aplicada por diferentes autores, em estudos constitucionalistas, com a finalidade de compreender o nível de especificidade das constituições ([Couto and Lima 2016](#); [Couto and Arantes 2006](#)). Nosso modelo se inspira nestes trabalhos, mas admite mais graduações, conforme as variações observadas no nível de detalhamento.

Generally, the dimension of specificity is the most important in defining the scores of social rights groups. It draws inspiration from the theory on elements of public policy proposed by Peter Hall ([Hall 1993](#)). The author classifies policies into hierarchical levels based on their specificity, namely, from most general to most specific: overarching goals, instruments, and precise settings³.

This theory has been applied by different authors in constitutional studies to understand the level of specificity in constitutions ([Couto and Lima 2016](#); [Couto and Arantes 2006](#)). Our

³ The objectives correspond to what the public policy aims to achieve. The instruments are the means through which the objective will be attained. The parameters, in turn, are the specifications of these means.

model is inspired by these works but allows for more gradations based on the variations observed in the level of detail.

3.2.2 Universality

Also known as the level of coverage, the level of universality indicates the scope of coverage of the right as defined by the constitutional provisions aimed at effecting it.

This dimension was included to recognize the different natures of the social pact fostered by constitutional documents based on the universality of the public qualified to enjoy the rights determined by them.

Perhaps the best example to understand the relevance of the level of universality comes from a right of political nature, namely, the right to vote. There is little doubt that universal suffrage constitutes a minimum and necessary condition, though not sufficient, for recognizing a modern democratic state as such. However, it is certain that universal suffrage marks the endpoint of an ongoing expansion of suffrage throughout the history of modern democracies. That is to say, if we were to historically measure democracies around the world, it is uncontroversial that the coverage scope of the right to vote would be a central element in assessing how democratic each country is.

We apply this same logic to social rights. Thus, for example, a free healthcare system for everyone substantively realizes the abstract right to health more than another in which free healthcare is guaranteed only for a restricted audience, or a system in which the state partially subsidizes healthcare financing but does not guarantee its freeness as a right.

3.3 Scoring: general rules

The scoring procedures adhere to the following rules:

(I) Rights are divided into groups and subgroups, which will determine the aggregation basis.

(II) The groups and subgroups are composed of sets of codes, with each group or subgroup having one or more sets of codes.

(III) Each set of codes contains codes of the type (III.I) **exclusive** or (III.II) **non-exclusive**.

(III.I) Exclusive codes (E): E sets are those classified with only a single code. Example: given three possible codes (a; b; c), the set can be classified as a, b, or c, but never as a, b, and c; a and b; a and c; b and c.

Example: concerning the rights to Education, when determining up to what educational level public education will be free for all, a constitutional document must necessarily choose one from all the available options, resulting in only one possible code for this set of codes.

(III.II) Non-exclusive codes (N): N sets can be classified with one, two, or more codes. Example: given three possible codes (x; y; z), the set can be classified as any combination of these codes: [z, x, y; z, x; z, y; z; x; etc.].

Example: concerning environmental rights, a constitutional document can define protection against air pollution, protection of fauna and flora, protection of water resources, etc. For each of these protections, a code is assigned, and

these protection codes form a set of non-exclusive codes, as the constitutional document can simultaneously define the protection of fauna and flora and water resources.

(IV) Additionally, code sets can, in terms of the scoring method, be either referential or attached (referential set (RS) or attached set (AS)). We use this type of qualification to establish the relationship between sets of codes, not between codes within the same set.

(V) There are three types of scores:

(V.I) Regular score (r): It is the regular score assigned to each code. It can be altered by the rules defined by the other two types of scores, as described below.

(V.II) Constant score (n): the scores of a specific set can become constant, in which case the same score will be assigned to them, regardless of their regular values (r). Example: three codes from a set, with scores of 2, 3, and 4, are modified to a constant score of 1.

(V.III) Differential score (d): the base scores of a set are modified through a rule that converts them into a fraction or multiplication of their original values.

Differential scores and constant scores are used in two scenarios: (A) for all codes applicable to a particular set of non-exclusive codes (N), based on the Base Codes Scoring (BCS) mechanism described below. (B) For exclusive sets (E) when they establish an attached relationship with another referential group. In both cases, it is a way to acknowledge nuances without compromising the essential characteristics

that define how the constitutional document aims to enforce the rights it guarantees.

(VI) To some codes is assigned an additional specificity score ("S"), implying that we are considering a gradation of this code to account for a higher level of specificity. S can be positive (S+) (in which case an additional positive score is assigned) or negative (S-) (in which case, conversely, an additional negative score is assigned). The value of S is determined for each group of rights, where applicable.

(VII) Based on the rules above, we define four scoring assignment mechanisms:

(VII.I) Mechanism 1 – Simple Codes Scoring (SCS): This mechanism is assigned to non-exclusive sets (N) that do not have a base score rule (defined below). In these cases, simply sum the value of the regular score of each assigned code, as defined by the formula below:

$$S = r1 + r2 + r3...$$

S: score of the code set

r1: regular score 1

r2: regular score 2

r3: regular score 3

(VII.II) Mechanism 2 – Base Codes Scoring (BCS): This mechanism is assigned to non-exclusive code sets (N). It involves determining the code with the highest score, which is considered a Base score (B). The other scores in the set (non-Base scores) will be assigned a constant score (n) or a differential score (d) (altered scores). These two scenarios can be represented by the formulas below:

Scenario 1: assigning constant score:

$$S = B + xn$$

S: score of the code set

B: Base score

x: number of n codes

n: scores of non-base codes

Scenario 2: assignment of a differential score (sum of the base score with the differential score of the other codes):

$$S = B + dr1 + dr2...$$

S: score of the code set

B: Base score

d: differential rule

r1: regular score 1

r2: regular score 2

(VII.III) Mechanism 3 – “Get the highest” (GH):

Alternativamente, o *score* dos conjuntos de [códigos não-exclusivos](#) pode ser determinado simplesmente pelo *score* do código com o maior valor. Isto é, embora uma constituição possa ser classificada com dois ou mais códigos de um conjunto não-exclusivo, apenas o código com maior *score* será considerado no cálculo do *score* deste conjunto. Este mecanismo é adotado de modo a não atribuir um *score* excessivo para um conjunto cuja importância é limitada na determinação do nível de especificidade e universalismo, ou quando os códigos não-exclusivos expressam características similares entre si. Este mecanismo de atribuição de *score* é dado pela seguinte fórmula:

Alternatively, the score for non-exclusive code sets can be determined simply by the score of the code with the highest value. That is, although a constitution may be classified with two or more codes from a non-exclusive set, only the code with the highest score will be considered in calculating the score for this set. This mechanism is adopted to avoid assigning an excessive score to a set whose importance is limited in determining the level of specificity and universalism, or when non-exclusive codes express similar characteristics. This scoring assignment mechanism is represented by the following formula:

$$S = H$$

S: Score of the code set

H: code with the highest score

(VII.IV) Mechanism 4 - Exclusive Codes Scoring (ECS): This mechanism is used for exclusive code sets. Since the set can be classified with only one code, its score is the score of the exclusive code (C). This scoring assignment mechanism is represented by the following formula:

$$S = C$$

S: Score of the code set

C: Exclusive code score

(VIII) Definition of the score for a sub-group and a group of rights: the final score of a group or sub-group (F) is determined in two different ways, depending on whether it has a referential set or not.

To a referential set are attached other sets (AS).

(VIII.I) Hipótese 1: grupo/subgrupo não possui um conjunto AR: neste caso, o *score* do grupo/subgrupo se dará pela soma dos *scores* de cada conjunto (S) de códigos.

(VIII.II) Hipótese 2: grupo/subgrupo possui um conjunto AR e documento constitucional possui pelo menos um código neste conjunto (se não possuir, usar regra VIII.I): o *score* do conjunto base é somado aos *scores* dos demais conjuntos, aos quais, caso anexados ao conjunto base, serão atribuídos *scores* alterados (constantes (n), ou diferenciais (d)). Os subgrupos que não são anexos ao subgrupo referencial terão seus *scores* somados com base no *score* regular (r). O procedimento de *scoring* desta hipótese pode ser traduzido pela seguinte fórmula:

(VIII.I) Scenario 1: group/sub-group does not have a referential set: in this case, the score of the group/sub-group will be the sum of the scores of each code set (S).

(VIII.II) Scenario 2: group/sub-group has a referential set, and the constitutional document has at least one code in this set (if not, use rule VIII.I): the score of the base set is added to the scores of the other sets, which, if attached to the base set, will be assigned altered scores (constant (n), or differential (d)). The sub-groups that are not attached to the referential sub-group will have their scores added based on the regular score (r). The scoring procedure for this scenario can be represented by the following formula:

$$F = Sr + S1c + S2c + S3 + S4...$$

F: Final score of the group/subgroup

Sr: Referential set score

S1c: Altered score of set 1 attached to referential set

S2c: Altered score of set 2 attached to referential set

S3: Set 3 regular score

S4: Set 4 regular score

(IX) A todos os grupos é atribuído um *score* que varia entre 0 e 10. Se um grupo é dividido em subgrupos, cada um destes subgrupos possui um *score* que também varia entre 0 e 10 e o *score* do grupo é igual a média do *score* dos subgrupos.

(IX) To all groups is assigned a score that ranges from 0 to 10. If a group is divided into sub-groups, each of these sub-groups also has a score ranging from 0 to 10, and the group's score is the average of the scores of the sub-groups.

(X) The definition and justification regarding which type of mechanism is applied to each set of codes are described in section 4.

(XI) The average of the scores of all groups in a constitutional document is referred to as the **Constitutional Social Score (CSS)**. It represents the aggregated value of all the scores considered, which is why we also call CSS the “social score”. In section 2.3, when we introduced the concept of constitutional status quo, we referred to both the score of each group or subgroup in a given constitutional document at a specific point in time and its CSS, depending on the type of analysis desired.

3.4 Codes

The codes assigned to constitutional provisions correspond to seven groups of social and economic rights, which we reproduce in Table 1, along with their respective IDs.

Table 1 – Groups, subgroups, IDs

Grupos	ID
Education	1
Health Care (HC)	2
Housing	3
Minorities	4
Employment of Children	4.1
Children State Support	4.2
Elderly rights	4.3
Disabled rights	4.4
Environmental rights	5
Consumer's rights	6
Working Rights 1	7.1
Working Rights 2	7.2
Working Rights 3	7.3
Working Rights 4	7.4

Source: self-made.

Na Tabela 2 listamos todos os 294 códigos atualmente utilizados no processo de codificação. Na coluna “Cód” apresentamos o código; na coluna “Identificação”, uma breve identificação do código; na coluna “Sco grupo” demonstramos o impacto do Regular Score (r) de cada código no *score* do grupo a que pertence; na coluna “Sco CSS” indicamos o impacto de cada código no CSS.

In Table 2, we list all 294 codes currently used in the coding process. In the “Cód” column, we present the code; in the “Identificação” column, a brief identification of the code; in the “Sco grupo” column, we demonstrate the impact of the Regular Score (r) of each code on the score of the group to which it belongs; in the “Sco CSS” column, we indicate the impact of each code on the CSS.

Table 2 – List of Codes

Cód.	Grupo	Identificação	Sco grupo	Sco CSS
CPL	1	Compulsory up to PL	0.25	0.04
ECL	1	free Eucation defined by Complementary Law	1	0.14
FP	1	Free in Public institutions	4	0.57
FPP	1	Free in Public institutions up to the PL	1	0.14
FPS	1	Free in Public institutions up to the SL	2	0.29
FPT	1	Free in Public institutions up to the TL	3	0.43
ND	1	Not Defined	0	0.00
NG	1	Not Guaranteed	0.5	0.07
NGPL	1	Not Guaranteed, PL is an aim	0.1	0.01
NGSL	1	Not Guaranteed, SL is an aim	0.25	0.04
NGTL	1	Not Guaranteed, TL is an aim	0.4	0.06
PL	1	Primary Level	5	0.71
SL	1	Secondary Level	7	1.00
TL	1	Third Level	10	1.43
AR	2	Access conditioned by Resources avaiability	1	0.14
BHC	2	Basic HC	4	0.57
FP	2	Free for the Poor	3	0.43
FS	2	Financing System	2	0.29
LC	2	Complementary Law	2	0.29
MI	2	Minimum HC Insurance	4	0.57
PH	2	Free preventive HC	4	0.57
RHC	2	Right to HC	0.5	0.07
UA	2	Universal Access	8	1.14
HG	3	Housing Generic	6	0.86
HP	3	Housing Policies	8	1.14
HR	3	Housing Restricted	5	0.71
CP(14-18)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
CP(14)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions under 14 yo	1.5	0.05
CP(15-16)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
CP(15)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions 15 yo	2.5	0.09
CP(16)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions 16 yo	2	0.07
CP(17)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions under 17 yo	2.25	0.08
CP(18)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions under 18 yo	2.5	0.09
CP(a)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions adolescents	2.25	0.08
CP(aa)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions all ages	2.5	0.09
CP(ca)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions children and adolescents	2.25	0.08
CP(ce)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions compulsory education	1.75	0.06
CP(ma)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions minor-age	2.25	0.08
CP(ns)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions not specified	1	0.04
CP(pa)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions primary education	1.75	0.06

CP(y)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions young/youth		1	0.04
CPS(14-18)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X	
CPS(14)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S under 14 yo		2	0.07
CPS(15-16)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X	
CPS(15)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S 15 yo		2.5	0.09
CPS(16)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S 16 yo		3	0.11
CPS(17)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S under 17 yo		3.5	0.13
CPS(18)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S under 18 yo		4	0.14
CPS(a)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S adolescents		3.5	0.13
CPS(aa)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S all ages		4	0.14
CPS(ca)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S children and adolescents		3.5	0.13
CPS(ce)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S compulsory education		2.5	0.09
CPS(ma)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S minor-age		3.5	0.13
CPS(ns)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S not specified		1.5	0.05
CPS(pa)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S primary education		2.5	0.09
CPS(y)	4.1	Protection against some Conditions S young/youth		1.5	0.05
F(14-18)	4.1	Forbidden under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X	
F(14)	4.1	Forbidden under 14 yo		5	0.18
F(15-16)	4.1	Forbidden under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X	
F(15)	4.1	Forbidden under 15 yo		5.5	0.20
F(16)	4.1	Forbidden under 16 yo		6	0.21
F(17)	4.1	Forbidden under 17 yo		6.5	0.23
F(18)	4.1	Forbidden under 18 yo		7	0.25
F(a)	4.1	Forbidden adolescents		6.5	0.23
F(aa)	4.1	Forbidden all ages		7	0.25
F(ca)	4.1	Forbidden children and adolescents		6.5	0.23
F(ce)	4.1	Forbidden compulsory education		5.5	0.20
F(ma)	4.1	Forbidden minor-age		6.5	0.23
F(ns)	4.1	Forbidden not specified		4.5	0.16
F(pa)	4.1	Forbidden primary education		5.5	0.20
F(y)	4.1	Forbidden young/youth		4.5	0.16
FC(14-18)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 18 and over 14 yo		1.5	0.05
FC(14)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 14 yo		2	0.07
FC(15-16)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 16 and over 15 yo		1	0.04
FC(15)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 15 yo		2.5	0.09
FC(16)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 16 yo		3	0.11
FC(17)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 17 yo		3.5	0.13
FC(18)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions under 18 yo		4	0.14
FC(a)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions adolescents		3.5	0.13
FC(aa)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions all ages		4	0.14
FC(ca)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions children and adolescents		3.5	0.13
FC(ce)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions compulsory education		2.5	0.09
FC(ma)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions minor-age		3.5	0.13
FC(ns)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions not specified		1	0.04
FC(pa)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions primary education		2.5	0.09
FC(y)	4.1	Forbidden from some Conditions young/youth		1.5	0.05
GF(14-18)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X	
GF(14)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 14 yo		1	0.04
GF(15-16)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X	
GF(15)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 15 yo		1.5	0.05
GF(16)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 16 yo		2	0.07
GF(17)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 17 yo		2.5	0.09
GF(18)	4.1	Generic Forbidden under 18 yo		3	0.11
GF(a)	4.1	Generic Forbidden adolescents		2.5	0.09
GF(aa)	4.1	Generic Forbidden all ages		3	0.11
GF(ca)	4.1	Generic Forbidden children and adolescents		2.5	0.09
GF(ce)	4.1	Generic Forbidden compulsory education		1.5	0.05
GF(ma)	4.1	Generic Forbidden minor-age		2.5	0.09
GF(ns)	4.1	Generic Forbidden not specified		0.1	0.00
GF(pa)	4.1	Generic Forbidden primary education		1.5	0.05
GF(y)	4.1	Generic Forbidden young/youth		1	0.04

GP (14-18)	4.1	Generic Protection under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
GP (14)	4.1	Generic Protection under 14 yo		1 0.04
GP (15-16)	4.1	Generic Protection under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
GP (15)	4.1	Generic Protection under 15 yo		1.25 0.04
GP (16)	4.1	Generic Protection under 16 yo		1.5 0.05
GP (17)	4.1	Generic Protection under 17 yo		1.75 0.06
GP (18)	4.1	Generic Protection under 18 yo		2 0.07
GP (a)	4.1	Generic Protection adolescents		1.754 0.06
GP (aa)	4.1	Generic Protection all ages		2 0.07
GP (ca)	4.1	Generic Protection children and adolescents		1.75 0.06
GP (ce)	4.1	Generic Protection compulsory education		1.25 0.04
GP (ma)	4.1	Generic Protection minor-age		1.75 0.06
GP (ns)	4.1	Generic Protection not specified		0.5 0.02
GP (pa)	4.1	Generic Protection primary education		1.25 0.04
GP (y)	4.1	Generic Protection young/youth		0.5 0.02
GPC (14-18)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
GPC (14)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 14 yo		0.5 0.02
GPC (15-16)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
GPC (15)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 15 yo		0.75 0.03
GPC (16)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 16 yo		1 0.04
GPC (17)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 17 yo		1.25 0.04
GPC (18)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions under 18 yo		1.5 0.05
GPC (a)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions adolescents		1.25 0.04
GPC (aa)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions all ages		1.5 0.05
GPC (ca)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions children and adolescents		1.25 0.04
GPC (ce)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions compulsory education		0.75 0.03
GPC (ma)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions minor-age		1.25 0.04
GPC (ns)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions not specified		0.1 0.00
GPC (pa)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions primary education		0.75 0.03
GPC (y)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions young/youth		0.1 0.00
GPCS (14-18)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
GPCS (14)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 14 yo		0.5 0.02
GPCS (15-16)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
GPCS (15)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 15 yo		1 0.04
GPCS (16)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 16 yo		1 0.04
GPCS (17)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 17 yo		1.5 0.05
GPCS (18)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S under 18 yo		2 0.07
GPCS (a)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S adolescents		1.5 0.05
GPCS (aa)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S all ages		2 0.07
GPCS (ca)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S children and adolescents		1.5 0.05
GPCS (ce)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S compulsory education		1 0.04
GPCS (ma)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S minor-age		1.5 0.05
GPCS (ns)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S not specified		0.1 0.00
GPCS (pa)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S primary education		1 0.04
GPCS (y)	4.1	Generic Protection from some Conditions S young/youth		0.1 0.00
GPG (14-18)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
GPG (14)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 14 yo		0.5 0.02
GPG (15-16)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
GPG (15)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 15 yo		0.75 0.03
GPG (16)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 16 yo		1 0.04
GPG (16)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 16 yo		1 0.04
GPG (17)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 17 yo		1.25 0.04
GPG (18)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept under 18 yo		1.5 0.05
GPG (a)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept adolescents		1.25 0.04
GPG (aa)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept all ages		1.5 0.05
GPG (ca)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept children and adolescents		1.25 0.04
GPG (ce)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept compulsory education		0.75 0.03
GPG (ma)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept minor-age		1.25 0.04
GPG (ns)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept not specified		0.1 0.00
GPG (pa)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept primary education		0.75 0.03
GPG (y)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept young/youth		0.1 0.00
GPGS (14-18)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
GPGS (14)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 14 yo		0.5 0.02
GPGS (15-16)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
GPGS (15)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 15 yo		1 0.04
GPGS (17)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 17 yo		1.5 0.05
GPGS (18)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S under 18 yo		2 0.07
GPGS (a)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S adolescents		1.5 0.05
GPGS (aa)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S all ages		2 0.07
GPGS (ca)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S children and adolescents		1.5 0.05
GPGS (ce)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S compulsory education		1 0.04
GPGS (ma)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S minor-age		1.5 0.05

GP GS (ns)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S not specified	0.1	0.00
GP GS (pa)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S primary education	1	0.04
GP GS (y)	4.1	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept S young/youth	0.1	0.00
GPS (14-18)	4.1	Generic Protection under 18 and over 14 yo	X	X
GPS (14)	4.1	Generic Protection under 14 yo	1	0.04
GPS (15-16)	4.1	Generic Protection under 16 and over 15 yo	X	X
GPS (15)	4.1	Generic Protection under 15 yo	1.5	0.05
GPS (16)	4.1	Generic Protection under 16 yo	2	0.07
GPS (17)	4.1	Generic Protection under 17 yo	2.5	0.09
GPS (18)	4.1	Generic Protection under 18 yo	3	0.11
GPS (a)	4.1	Generic Protection adolescents	2.5	0.09
GPS (aa)	4.1	Generic Protection all ages	3	0.11
GPS (ca)	4.1	Generic Protection children and adolescents	2.5	0.09
GPS (ce)	4.1	Generic Protection compulsory education	1.5	0.05
GPS (ma)	4.1	Generic Protection minor-age	2.5	0.09
GPS (ns)	4.1	Generic Protection not specified	0.5	0.02
GPS (pa)	4.1	Generic Protection primary education	1.5	0.05
GPS (y)	4.1	Generic Protection young/youth	0.5	0.02
AC	4.2	Addicted Children assistance	1.5	0.05
AR	4.2	Adoption Regulation	1.5	0.05
CD	4.2	Children Developing	1	0.04
DR	4.2	Day-care center Right	2	0.07
ER	4.2	Expression Right	2	0.07
FJ	4.2	First Job	1.5	0.05
FS	4.2	Financing System for children assistance	2.5	0.09
GC	4.2	Generic protection for Children	1	0.04
GO	4.2	Generic protection for Orphans	1	0.04
PP	4.2	Pregnant Protection	1.5	0.05
SJ	4.2	Special Juridical treatment for minors	2	0.07
SR	4.2	Special Regulation for children	2	0.07
SS	4.2	Social Security	2	0.07
VP	4.2	Violence with children Punishment	2	0.07
EG	4.3	Elderly Generic protection	5	0.18
EP	4.3	Elderly Policies	7	0.25
ER	4.3	Elderly other Rights	5	0.18
DA	4.4	Disabled Adaptations	5.5	0.20
DC	4.4	Disabled Company	5.5	0.20
DD	4.4	Disabled Discount for public services	5.5	0.20
DE	4.4	Disabled special Education	5.5	0.20
DG	4.4	Disabled Generic	5	0.18
DH	4.4	Disabled Health	5.5	0.20
DI	4.4	Disabled Information awareness	5.5	0.20
DP	4.4	Disabled Prevention	5.5	0.20
DQ	4.4	Disabled Quota	5.5	0.20
DR	4.4	Disabled Reintegration	5.5	0.20
DS	4.4	Disabled Social insurance/security	5.5	0.20
DT	4.4	Disabled Tax exemption	5.5	0.20
DV	4.4	Disabled Violence punishable	5.5	0.20

AE	5	Alternative Energy	1.3	0.19
AES	5	Alternative Energy S	1.55	0.22
BE	5	Budget for protecting the Environment	1.4	0.20
BES	5	Budget for protecting the Environment S	1.65	0.24
CD	5	Compensation for Damages	1.3	0.19
CDS	5	Compensation for Damages S	1.55	0.22
EE	5	Environmental Education	1.2	0.17
EES	5	Environmental Education S	1.4	0.20
EP	5	Emissions Protection	1.2	0.17
EPS	5	Emissions Protection S	1.4	0.20
FP	5	Flora and fauna Protection	1.2	0.17
FPS	5	Flora and fauna Protection S	1.4	0.20
GP	5	Generic Protection	1	0.14
GPS	5	Generic Protection S	1.2	0.17
HE	5	Healthy Environment	1	0.14
HES	5	Healthy Environment S	1.2	0.17
IP	5	International Protection	1.2	0.17
IPS	5	International Protection S	1.5	0.21
NR	5	Nature Reserves	1.2	0.17
NRS	5	Nature Reserves S	1.4	0.20
PL	5	Punishable for Law	1.3	0.19
PLS	5	Punishable for Law S	1.55	0.22
PM	5	Public Monopoly	1.2	0.17
PMS	5	Public Monopoly S	1.4	0.20
PN	5	Prohibition of Nuclear weapons	1.3	0.19
PNS	5	Prohibition of Nuclear weapons S	1.55	0.22
RR	5	Rights Restriction for environmental reasons	1.3	0.19
RRS	5	Rights Restriction for environmental reasons S	1.55	0.22
SD	5	Sustainable Development	1.2	0.17
SDS	5	Sustainable Development S	1.4	0.20
WP	5	Water Protection	1.2	0.17
WPS	5	Water Protection S	1.4	0.20
AR	6	Ad Regulation	5	0.71
CAR	6	Civil Action Regulation	5	0.71
CD	6	Compensation for Damages	5	0.71
CE	6	Consumer Education	3	0.43
GP	6	Generic Protection	1	0.14
IR	6	Right of Information	3	0.43
PH	6	Protection against Harmful goods or services	1	0.14
QG	6	Quality of the Goods	1	0.14
RC	6	Right of Choice	3	0.43
RS	6	Right of Supply	3	0.43

ED	7.1	Enjoy the benefits of economic Development	0.5	0.01
EP	7.1	Equal Pay	1.5	0.04
GL	7.1	Generic Living condition	0.5	0.01
HR	7.1	Holiday Rest	0.75	0.02
JD	7.1	Just remuneration covering human Dignity	2	0.06
JDD	7.1	Just remuneration covering human Dignity and other human conditions	1.25	0.04
JG	7.1	Just remuneration Generic	0.5	0.01
MW	7.1	Minimum Wage	1.5	0.04
PV	7.1	Paid Vacation	1.5	0.04
RR	7.1	Right to Rest	0.5	0.01
WR	7.1	Weekly rest	1.5	0.04
AF	7.2	Assistance in Finding job	8	0.23
CJ	7.2	Creation of Jobs	8	0.23
WR	7.2	Work Right	5	0.14
DW	7.3	Dignified Working conditions	4	0.11
IC	7.3	Inspect work Conditions	7.5	0.21
PI	7.3	Prohibited work under Inhuman conditions	4	0.11
RH	7.3	Right to Health/Hygienic environment	4	0.11
RP	7.3	Right to Protection	4	0.11
RS	7.3	Right to Safe environment	4	0.11
RW	7.3	Right to Well-being	4	0.11
PJS	7.4	Protection of the Jobs of Strikers	1	0.03
RSD	7.4	Right to Strike Defined limits	4	0.11
RSL	7.4	Right to Strike Limited	3	0.09
RSU	7.4	Right to Strike Undefined limits	2	0.06
RU	7.4	Right to establish or to join Unions	4	0.11
UA	7.4	Unions' Autonomy from the State	1	0.03
UL	7.4	Union Limited	3	0.09
UR	7.4	Union Restricted	2	0.06
AJ	7.5	Assistance for Jobless	7	0.20
SI	7.5	Social Insurance when invalid to work	8	0.23

Source: self-made.

4 Detailed coding-scoring procedures for each group

4.1 Introduction

In this section 4, we describe in detail the coding procedures used for each group and subgroup of rights. Each sub-item is introduced with the name of the group in English as reproduced in the database, and its respective identifier in the database (e.g., Education (EDU)).

We employ the concept of “topics”, which do not necessarily equate to the concept “set of codes” previously described. Topics serve as an organizational tool and are used to divide the study of a right into thematic topics. Each topic can correspond to one or more sets of codes.

All sub-items consist of a “Questionnaire”, presenting the questions that should be answered by the coders in order to assign the appropriate codes for each group/subgroup; a “Code List”, containing all possible codes for each group/subgroup of rights, accompanied by parentheses that should be marked if that code was observed; a “Scoring Guideline”, describing the codes used, explaining the reasons for the scores assigned to them, as well as the procedure to calculate the final score (F) of the group/subgroup.

4.2 I. Education (EDU)

QUESTIONNAIRE - CODING:

(P1) Does any provision in the constitutional document mention anything about educational policy or matters related to the right to education?

YES () = proceed to other questions.

NO () = do not proceed to other questions, do not assign code.

(P2) Are there any provisions in the constitutional document ensuring free education and defining up to what level this gratuity should extend?

YES () NO ()

(P3) [answer if P2 = "YES"] Up to what level is this gratuity ensured?

Assign Exclusive (E) code (select one of the following options):

() **PL** (*Primary Level*): free education for all is guaranteed by the State up to the first level.

() **SL** (*Secondary Level*): free education for all is guaranteed by the State up to the second level.

() **TL** (*Third Level*): free education for all is guaranteed by the State up to the third level.

(P4) [answer if P2 = "NO"] Although the constitutional document does not ensure free education at any level, it stipulates that

defining gratuity should be a progressive or future objective (without specifying up to which educational level).

() YES = **NG** (*Not Guaranteed*): the constitutional document does not guarantee free education at any level but states that establishing free education should be a progressive or future objective.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P5) [answer if P2 = "NO"] Despite not guaranteeing free education at any educational level, the constitutional document sets a goal to extend it up to the first level.

() YES = **NGPL** (*Not Guaranteed PL*): the constitutional document does not guarantee free education at any level, but it stipulates that making education free up to the first level should be a progressive or future objective.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P6) Regardless of ensuring free education up to any educational level, does the constitutional document set a goal to extend the provision of free education to a certain level?

() YES, up to the second level = **NGSL** (*Not Guaranteed SL*): the constitutional document does not guarantee free education up to the second level, but it sets this guarantee as a goal to be achieved.

() YES, up to the third level = **NGTL** (*Not Guaranteed TL*): the constitutional document does not guarantee free education up to the third level, but it sets this guarantee as a goal to be achieved.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P7) [answer if P2 = "NO"] Does the constitutional document makes reference to educational policy/policies, but do not clarify whether free education should be defined, or up to what level it should be defined?

() YES = **ND** (*Not Defined*): the constitutional document does not specify up to what level education should be free, nor does it provide for a policy of progressive definition of gratuity.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P8) [answer if P2 = "NO"] Although the constitutional document does not have provisions for free education at any level, does it define compulsory education at the first level

() YES = **CPL** (*Compulsory up to the Primary Level*): the constitutional document does not provide for free education, but it defines education at the first level as compulsory.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P9) [answer if P2 = "NO"] Although the constitutional document does not specifically define up to which level free education is guaranteed, does it state that the gratuitousness or level of gratuity will be defined by complementary law?

() YES = **ECL** (*Education Complementary Law*): the constitutional document states that the gratuity and/or level of gratuity will be defined by complementary law.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P10) Does the constitutional document define that education offered by public institutions must be free at some level?

YES () = proceed to P10.

NO () = do not proceed to P10.

(P11) Up to which level the free education is provided in public institutions?

Assign Exclusive (E) code (select one of the following options):

() **FP** (*Free in Public institutions*): free education is provided in all public institutions.

() **FPP** (*Free in Public institutions up to the Primary Level*): free education is provided at all public institutions up to the first level.

() **FPS** (*Free in Public institutions up to the Secondary Level*): free education is provided at all public institutions up to the second level.

() **FPT** (*Free in Public institutions up to the Third Level*): a free education is provided at all public institutions up to the third level.

(P12) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () PL
- () SL
- () TL
- () FPP
- () FPS
- () FPT
- () FP
- () NGPL
- () NGSL
- () NGTL
- () NG
- () ND
- () CPL
- () ECL

GUIDE — SCORING

Table 3, bellow, illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 3 – Education: codes and scores

Educação						
Tópico	Conjunto cód.	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	Sco Diff
T1	Conj 1 – Ref	PL	Primary Level	educação gratuita para todos é garantida pelo Estado até o primeiro grau	5	X
		SL	Secondary Level	educação gratuita para todos é garantida pelo Estado até o segundo grau	7	X
		TL	Third Level	educação gratuita para todos é garantida pelo Estado até o nível superior	10	X
T2	Conj 2 – Att Conj 1	FPP	Free in Public institutions up to the 1st lvl	a educação gratuita é oferecida gratuitamente em todas as instituições públicas até o primeiro grau.	1	X
		FPS	Free in Public institutions up to the 2nd lvl	a educação gratuita é oferecida gratuitamente em todas as instituições públicas até o segundo grau.	2	1
		FPT	Free in Public institutions up to the 3rd lvl	a educação gratuita é oferecida gratuitamente em todas as instituições públicas até o ensino superior	3	1.5
		FP	Free in Public institutions	a educação gratuita é oferecida em todas as instituições públicas	4	2
T3	Conj 3	NGPL	Not Guaranteed PL	não assegura a gratuidade em nenhum nível, mas dispõe que definir a educação gratuita até o primeiro grau deve consistir em um objetivo progressivo ou futuro.	0.1	X
		NGSL	Not Guaranteed SL	não garante gratuidade até o segundo grau, mas define esta garantia como uma meta a ser alcançada.	0.25	X
		NGTL	Not Guaranteed TL	não garante gratuidade até o ensino superior, mas define esta garantia como uma meta a ser alcançada.	0.4	X
T4	Conj 4	NG	Not Guaranteed	não assegura a gratuidade em nenhum nível, mas dispõe que definir a educação gratuita deve consistir em um objetivo progressivo ou futuro	0.5	X
	Conj 5	ND	Not Defined	não especifica até que nível a educação deve ser gratuita, tampouco dispõe sobre uma política de progressiva definição da gratuidade	0	X
	Conj 6	CPL	Compulsory up to the Primary Level	não dispõe sobre a gratuidade do ensino, mas define a educação no primeiro nível como compulsória.	0.25	X
	Conj 7	ECL	Education Complementary Law	dispõe que a gratuidade e/ou nível de gratuidade será definido por lei complementar	1	X

Source: self-made.

This group of rights assesses the provisions aimed at ensuring free education. It consists of 14 (fourteen) codes distributed across 04 (four) topics and 07 (seven) sets of codes.

Each of the first three topics coincides with one set of codes, while the fourth topic corresponds to four sets of codes.

Set 1, which coincides with topic 1, is a referential set, as the codes from set 2, attached to it, will be secondary/complementary if observed.

In this context, considering the central point in the coding-scoring logic as the analysis of the nature of education gratuity and its extent, it is observed that constitutional documents provide for the realization of this right in two ways: (1) for all citizens up to a certain educational level (set 1 - referential), (2) or for all citizens in public educational institutions up to a certain educational level (set 2 - attached to 1).

The difference between sets 1 and 2 lies in access to public education, which is guaranteed in the codes of the first set but not in the second. That is why set 2 is attached to the first (referential), as once there is guaranteed access, gratuity without this guarantee is less relevant, as expressed by the application of differential scores.

Sets 1 and 2 consist of exclusive codes, meaning each constitutional document will be classified with a maximum of 01 (one) code from each of these sets. In the case of the first, there are three codes (**PL**, **SL**, **TL**), representing the three possible levels for which gratuity is constitutionally guaranteed. Increasing scores are assigned to them as gratuity is extended to higher levels. In set 2, in addition to the 03 (three) codes representing the different levels for which gratuity is guaranteed in public institutions (**FPP**, **FPS**, **FPT**), a fourth code (**FP**) is included, corresponding to gratuity in all public educational institutions, without specifying the level.

The significantly lower scores of the codes in set 2, compared to set 1, reflect the absence, in set 2, of any guarantee of access to free education. If the only constitutionalized policy relates

to gratuity in public educational institutions but says nothing about guaranteeing access to these institutions, then, in reality, there is no assurance of realizing the right to education, as there is no constitutional dictate that establishes the access as a right and thus compels the State to increase vacancies to accommodate students.

Codes in set 2 will only be scored if there is no code from set 1 related to a higher or equivalent educational level. For example, a constitution coded as **TL** will not receive additional points if it is also classified as **FPT** or **FPS** since the first code (**TL**) already encompasses the effects of the latter (**FPT** or **FPS**). For the same reason, there is no differential score for the **FPP** code, as this type of score would only be attributed if a code from set 1 were observed, in which case its effect would become irrelevant.

Set 3 consists of 03 (three) exclusive codes. The first one (**NGPL**) is attributable in cases where there is no guaranteed gratuity at any level, but the constitutional document states it as a goal or intention of that country to define free education at the primary level. The other two codes, **NGSL** and **NGTL**, respectively define situations in which the constitutional document already guarantees free education at the first and second levels and aims to extend it to the second or third level.

The scores of the codes in set 3 are significantly lower than those of set 2 because they do not define any concrete provisions towards the realization of the right to education. They are mere aspirational expressions, the implementation of which depends entirely on the political will of elected governments.

Finally, the fourth topic defines four sets with only one code each, which are individually attributable if there is no

guaranteed gratuity at any level, nor a definition of gratuity in public institutions. Under these conditions, the code **NG** is attributable to those documents that establish the definition of free education as a progressively achievable goal. It differs from the codes in set 3 because it cannot be combined with codes from sets 1 and 2 (codes in set 3 necessarily combine with codes from set 1 and can also combine with codes from set 2, except code **NGPL**, which never combines with codes from set 1 but can combine with codes from set 2). Also, for this reason, set 4 has a slightly higher score than the scores of the codes in set 3 since, unlike these, when observed, it will be the only provision regarding free education.

The code **ND**, corresponding to set 5, is attributed to constitutional documents that, while making some reference to education, do not provide any information about gratuity. Since we are precisely evaluating the nature of gratuity in this group, this code is assigned a null score.

The code **CPL** is part of set 6 and characterizes constitutional documents that mandate primary education without defining it as free. This type of provision can be interpreted as both coercive and imperative, without any gain for the realization of the right to justice on one hand, and as an object to ensure access since it is mandatory on the other. We defined a score that reflects this ambiguous nature of the provision, equating it to an intermediate aspirational provision.

Lastly, code **ECL**, defining set 7, pertains to constitutional documents that, while not defining gratuity at any level of education, state that gratuity should be a matter for consideration by the legislature through the adoption of complementary laws. It is, therefore, an intermediate provision between guaranteeing the

right and merely aspiring to achieve it. Its score reflects this logic.

The final score composition of this group will depend on the presence or absence of a code from set 1 (referential) and employs the ECS (Exclusive Codes Scoring) mechanism since each set will have at most one code. In other words, the final score of the group (F) is the sum of the scores for each set.

If a code from set 1 is observed, then the differential scores for set 2 are applied; otherwise, the regular score is assigned to all sets.

4.2 II. Health Care (HC)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document define health care as a right?

() YES = **RHC** (*Right to Health Care*): health care is defined as a right.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P2) Does the constitutional document make any reference to a public healthcare system or any concrete way for the State to contribute to the realization of the right to health care (i.e., define any instruments as mentioned in section 3.2.1)?

() NO = do not assign code, do not answer P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9.

() YES = proceed to P3.

(P3) Does the constitutional document establish a public healthcare system that is free for everyone and without defined limitations regarding the types of services provided?

() YES = do not answer P4, P5, P6 **UA** (*Universal Access*): constitutional document defines a public healthcare system, free and for everyone.

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4

(P4) Does the constitutional document establish a free healthcare system for all, but only for basic or preventive health care services, implying limitations on the services provided?

Choose only one option below that best defines the answer:

() YES, only preventive services = do not answer P5, P6 **PH** (*Preventive Health Care*): constitutional document defines a free healthcare system based only on the provision of preventive health care services.

() YES, limited to basic services = do not answer P5, P6 **BHC** (*Basic Health Care*): constitutional document defines a free healthcare system based only on the provision of basic health care services.

(P5) Does the constitutional document define a system of state subsidies for healthcare services through vouchers or some form of minimal health care insurance?

() YES = do not answer P6, **MI** (*Minimum Insurance*): the constitutional document defines a healthcare system characterized by subsidized funding of healthcare services by the State through instruments such as insurance or vouchers.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P6) Does the constitutional document specify that the free provision or subsidy of healthcare services will be limited to

individuals with low income or those who qualify based on other criteria that reduce the coverage scope?

() YES = **FP** (*Free to the Poor*): the constitutional document stipulates that the gratuity will be limited to a portion of the population, characterized by low income or some other type of condition.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P7) Does the constitutional document provide that the establishment or extension of the public health care system will be through a complementary law?

() YES = **LC** (*Complementary Law*): the constitutional document stipulates that the definition of healthcare service gratuity or its extension will be determined through infraconstitutional laws.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P8) Does the constitutional document define mechanism(s) for financing the public healthcare system?

() YES = **FS** (*Financing System*): the constitutional document defines one or more mechanisms for financing the healthcare system.

() NO = do not assign code.

(P9) Does the constitutional document do not have any specific provisions aiming to effectuate the right to health care, nor does it define health as a right, however, it considers defining it as a goal to be achieved if sufficient resources are available?

() YES = **AR** (*Access if the State has enough Resources*): the constitutional document does not define health care as a right,

but it stipulates that it should be a goal to be achieved when and if there are resources for it.

(P10) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () UA
- () BHC
- () PH
- () MI
- () FP
- () LC
- () RHC
- () FS
- () AR

Guide — SCORING

The Table 4 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 4 – Health Care: codes and scores

Saúde						
Tópico	Conjunto cód	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	Sco Diff
T1	Conj 1 - Referencial	UA	Universal Access	Sistema de saúde gratuito e para todos, sem limitação expressa de procedimentos	8	X
		BHC	Basic HC	Sistema de saúde baseado apenas em serviços básicos de saúde	4	X
		PH	Free Preventive HC	Sistema de saúde gratuito baseado apenas na oferta de serviços preventivos de saúde	4	X
		MI	Minimum HC Insurance	Sistema de saúde caracterizado pelo financiamento subsidiado de serviços de saúde pelo Estado, por meio de algum instrumento, como seguro ou vouchers	4	X
		FP	Free for the Poor	Gratuidade limitada a uma fração da população, caracterizada por baixa renda ou algum outro tipo de condição.	3	X
T2	Conj 2 - att Conj 1	LC	Complementary Law	Gratuidade dos serviços de saúde ou sua extensão definida por meio de lei não constitucional	2	1
		RHC	Right to HC	A saúde é definida como um direito	0.5	0.25
T3	Conj 3	FS	Financing System	Definição de um ou mais mecanismos de financiamento do sistema de saúde	2	X
	Conj 4	AR	Access if State has enough Resources	Saúde não é definida como um direito, mas uma meta a ser alcançada, quando e se houver recursos disponíveis para tanto	1	X

Source: self-made.

This group of rights assesses the provisions aimed at realizing the right to health care through public healthcare systems or state policies that subsidize medical care for the population. The scores reflect the nature of the services provided by public healthcare services and the extent of their gratuity, as we consider that the broader the coverage and the more types of healthcare services it encompasses, the higher the likelihood of this right being effectively secured through constitutional provisions.

The group consists of 09 (nine) codes distributed across 03 (three) topics and 04 (four) code sets.

The first two topics correspond to a code set each, while the third topic corresponds to two code sets.

The first set, which aligns with topic 1, is a referential set, as the codes from set 2 attached to it are considered secondary/complementary if observed.

In this context, aiming to interpret the consequence of the constitutionally advocated healthcare system model on the likelihood of realizing the right to health care, we defined 03 (three) gradations, in descending order of score, based on the level of universality and the nature of the assured gratuity: (1) universal and free healthcare systems, ensuring the provision of free healthcare services for all, without specifying limits on covered procedures/services; (2) healthcare systems that partially finance healthcare services and/or limit the types of services covered but do not limit the population's coverage; (3) healthcare systems that limit the coverage to certain characteristics such as

income, age, etc. These potential classifications define set 1, coinciding with topic 1.

The first gradation corresponds to the **UA** code. Although this healthcare model is considered, by our coding method, the most effective in implementing the right to health care, we assign a score of 8 to it. For a constitutional document to achieve the maximum score of 10 in this group of rights, in addition to this model (**UA**) being observed, it is necessary to have a constitutional provision regarding the financing mechanisms of the healthcare system, in which case the **FS** code (belonging to set 3) is assigned.

The second gradation includes three distinct healthcare system models. The first (**BHC**) is assigned to constitutional documents where the free healthcare system covers only basic healthcare services. The second system (**PH**) is limited to preventive services. The third (**MI**) has limitations regarding state financing of healthcare services, which are not free but partially financed, either through subsidies or other mechanisms such as vouchers. To these three codes is assigned a score of 4, which corresponds to half the score of the **UA** model that ensures full and universal gratuity.

The third gradation corresponds to a single code (**FP**), whose limitation lies in the coverage of the benefiting population. It includes systems that have all kinds of coverage limitations, including income criteria, age, or some other condition. Because it is a limitation regarding the universality of the system, to this code is assigned a score of 3, slightly lower than the codes in the second gradation.

Additionally, we defined other types of characteristics that can be associated with the model defined in set 1. They are given through the codes included in set 2. The **LC** code defines that the

gratuity of healthcare systems will be extended or defined through complementary legislation. Due to its dependence on infraconstitutional legislation, we consider that the provision, *per se*, has limited effectiveness, an interpretation reflected in its score: if it is observed without being accompanied by a model defined in set 1, then a score of 2 is assigned, but if it is combined with a model from set 1, then it receives a score of 1.

The other code included in set 2, which can also be associated with a model provided by set 1, concerns the constitutional definition of health care as a right (**RHC**). Although this recognition is relevant, when not combined with any provision that implements it, it has limited effectiveness, in which case it receives a score of 0.5. On the other hand, when combined with a system observed in set 2, it is partially redundant, as if there are instruments to enforce the right to health care, then this right is implicitly recognized. However, making it explicit has, in our view, symbolic value, recognized by the score of 0.25.

The third topic, in addition to set 3 mentioned earlier, is composed of set 4, which includes a single code (**AR**), assigned in cases in which health care is not defined as a right but as a goal to be achieved, when and if resources are available. Although it is a purely aspirational provision, it corresponds to a promise to instrumentalize the right to health care, admitting effecting it through a free system. On the other hand, the promise is limited by a budgetary condition. The score assigned to this code is 1, a score that sought to reflect the promise of instrumentalization of effectiveness (absent in the mere recognition of health care as a right) and, at the same time, the limitation by the aspirational and conditional nature.

The final composition of the score for this group will depend on the existence or absence of a code from set 1 (referential): if any code from this set is observed, then the differential scores of set 2 are applied; otherwise, regular scores are assigned to all sets.

O score final do grupo (F) se dará pela soma do *score* de cada conjunto.

Once the score for each code is defined, the scores of sets 1, 3, and 4 are summed using the ECS (Exclusive Codes Scoring) mechanism and set 2 using the SCS (Simple Code Scoring) mechanism.

The final score for the group (F) will be the sum of the score for each set.

4.3 III. Housing (HOU)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document define housing as a right and/or establish mechanisms to enforce the right to housing?

() YES = proceed to next questions.

() NO = do not assign any code for this group, do not answer next questions.

(P2) Does the constitutional document limit the scope of the right to housing or the mechanisms defined for its realization (e.g., income criteria, age, varied conditions, etc.)?

() YES = do not answer P3, **HR** (*Housing Restricted*): The constitutional document restricts the scope of coverage of the right to housing or the instruments for its enforcement based on variable criteria, including income, age, etc.

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

(P3) Does the constitutional document define any instrument aimed at enforcing the right to housing?

Choose the following option that best apply:

() NO = **HG** (*Housing Generic*): The constitutional document provides that housing is a right for all, but does not define any instruments to enforce it.

() YES, there is one or two instruments aiming for the enforcement of the right to housing = **HP** (*Housing Policies*): the constitutional document provides one or two instruments to enforce the right to housing.

() SIM, there are three or more instruments aiming for the enforcement of the right to housing = **HPS** (*Housing Policies S+*): the constitutional document provides three or more instruments to enforce the right to housing.

(P4) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () HR
- () HG
- () HP
- () HPS

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Table 5 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 5 – Housing: codes and scores

Habitação					
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco
		HR	Housing Restricted	A abrangência da cobertura do direito à habitação ou dos instrumentos para sua efetivação é limitada com base em critérios variáveis, incluindo renda, idade, etc.	5
		HG	Housing Generic	A habitação é um direito de todos, mas não há definição de nenhum instrumento para efetivá-lo	6
		HP	Housing Policies	Definição de um ou dois instrumentos visando a efetivação do direito à habitação	8
		HPS	Housing Policies S+	Definição de três ou mais instrumentos visando a efetivação do direito à habitação	10
T1	Conj 1				

Source: self-made.

This group of rights assesses the right to housing, considering the level of specificity in its constitutionalization based on the number of existing instruments aiming to ensure its enforcement.

The group consists of a single topic, which has a non-exclusive set of codes (N), meaning that multiple codes can be assigned to each constitutional document.

In terms of scoring, four gradations are considered based on (1) the existence of a limitation on the coverage of the right or the instruments aiming to ensure it and (2) the number of instruments existing to ensure its realization.

In ascending order of score:

(a) Code **HR** defines constitutional documents that have limitations on the scope of the right, or the instruments aimed at its effectiveness. To it is assigned a score of 5, half of the maximum score.

(b) Code **HG** establishes housing as a right for all but does not define any instruments to make it effective. Thus, for having a theoretically universal scope, it is assigned a score of 6, slightly higher than the score for code **HR**, which defines limitations on the scope.

(c) Code **HP** is assigned to constitutional documents that define one or two instruments to make the right to housing effective. Given that it defines instruments in addition to the objective, it is assigned a high score of 8, just below the maximum grading.

(d) Code **HPS** is assigned to constitutional documents that define three or more instruments to make the right to housing effective. It is assigned the maximum score of 10.

Note that code **HG** can be combined with codes **HP** and **HPS**. If combined with the first, its differential value is 0.5; if combined with the second, however, it does not change the final value of the group (F), as 10 is its maximum score.

The final score of the group is equal to the sum of the scores of the codes, subject to the above-mentioned caveat.

4.4 IV. Minorities (MIN)

The “Minorities” group is divided into 04 (four) subgroups, namely, “Employment of Children”, “Children and Women State Support”, “Elderly”, and “Disabled Rights”.

We included social rights whose provisions are directed at specific social groups. The literature often defines this type of legislative action as positive discrimination, as its purpose is to grant a special status to certain groups, protecting or ensuring special rights to them, in both cases based on their vulnerable situations when compared to the rest of society ([Noon 2010](#)).

Although the subgroups of rights related to the four groups under consideration, children/adolescents, women, elderly, and persons with disabilities, define a single group of rights (“Minorities”), each was coded individually. To each was assigned an individual score ranging from 0 to 10. The final score for the “Minorities” group is the average of the scores of its subgroups.

4.4.1 IV.I. Employment of children (MIN.EMP)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document prohibit or define any restrictions on work based on a person's age?

() NO = do not assign code, do not answer P2.

() YES = proceed to P2.

(P2) What types of age-based work restrictions are observed in the constitutional document?

Choose all options that apply:

() **F** (*Forbidden*): the constitutional document defines the prohibition of work and/or hiring based on a person's age.

() **FC** (*Forbidden for some Conditions*): the constitutional document defines the prohibition of work and/or hiring based on a person's age under specific conditions (e.g., night work, hazardous conditions, and beyond a certain work schedule).

() **GF** (*Generic Forbidden*): The constitutional document does not explicitly define a prohibition on work and/or hiring based on a person's age, but it does define the prohibition of other types of activities similar to work, such as "economic exploitation".

(P3) Does the constitutional document provide some form of protection against employment based on a person's age?

() NO = do not assign code, do not answer P4.

() YES = proceed to P4.

(P4) What types of protection for work or workers, based on age, are observed in the constitutional document?

Choose all options that apply:

() **GP** (*Generic Protection*): the constitutional document defines that children and/or adolescents should be protected against child labor, but only in generic terms, that is, without an explicit prohibition, nor a concrete definition of the objective implications of this protection.

() **CP** (*Protection against some Conditions of work*): the constitutional document defines protection against work carried out under specific conditions such as hazardous, unhealthy, inhumane, etc.

() **GPG** (*Generic Protection from Generic exploration Concept*): the constitutional document does not explicitly define protection against work and/or hiring based on a person's age, but it does define protection against other types of activities resembling work, such as "economic exploitation".

(P5) Considering the codes marked in the previous questions, to which ages do the prohibitions/restrictions/protections apply (choose one of the possibilities described below and associate them with the selected codes, indicating them in the code list)?

List of codes and ages:

Note: if to more than one provision is assigned the same code but with different ages, then you should select only the prohibition/restriction/protection with the strictest age restriction.

18 (Under 18 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 18.

17 (Under 17 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 17.

16 (Under 16 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 16.

15 (Under 15 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 15.

15-16 (Under 16 and over 15 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 16 and over 15.

14 (Under 14 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 14.

14-18 (Under 18 and over 14 years old): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors under 18 and over 14.

aa (*All Ages*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to all ages.

a (*Adolescents*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to adolescents (= <17).

ca (*Children and Adolescents*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to children, young and adolescents (= <17).

ma (*Minors*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to minors (= <17).

pa (*Primary Education*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to school-age children.

ce (*Compulsory Education*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to children of compulsory school-age.

y (*Young or Youth*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to young/youth (= ns).

ns (*Non Specified*): prohibition/restriction/protection applicable to non-specified age.

(P6) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes, and indicate the code-age in the second parenthesis, according to P5 instructions):

() F ()
() FC ()
() GF ()
() GP ()
() CP ()
() GPG ()

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In this group of rights, the score is determined based on the combination of two codes. Table 6 presents the codes for prohibitions and protections, along with their definitions.

Table 7 describes the age codes, which will be combined with the codes from Table 6.

Table 8 provides the regular score for various code combinations, applied when the constitutional document does not have a combination of codes from set 1 (referential) and set 2 (attached to set 1).

Table 9 shows the differential score for different code combinations in the scenario where there is a combination of codes from set 1 and set 2.

**Table 6 – Employment of Children: codes prohibition/protection
(tab. 1)**

Proteção Trabalho Infantil - tab. 1			
Conjunto cód.	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição
Conj 1 - referencial	F	Forbidden	Proibição do trabalho e/ou da contratação, com base na idade da pessoa
	FC	Forbidden for some Conditions	Proibição do trabalho e/ou da contratação, com base na idade da pessoa, em condições específicas (e.g., trabalho noturno, insalubre, além de uma certa jornada)
	GF	Generic Forbidden	Não define uma proibição expressa do trabalho e/ou da contratação, com base na idade da pessoa, mas define a proibição de outros tipos de atividade que se assemelham ao trabalho, tais como "exploração econômica"
Conj 2 - att Conj 1	CP	Protection against some Conditions	Proteção contra o trabalho exercido em algumas condições específicas, tais como perigosas, insalubres, desumanas etc.
	GP	Generic Protection	Crianças e/ou adolescentes devem ser protegidos contra o trabalho infantil, mas apenas em termos genéricos, isto é, sem que haja uma proibição expressa, tampouco seja definido de forma concreta as implicações objetivas desta proteção em termos legais
	GPG	Generic Protection from Generic exploration concept	Não define uma proteção expressa do trabalho e/ou da contratação, com base na idade da pessoa, mas define a proteção de outros tipos de atividade que se assemelham ao trabalho, tais como "exploração econômica"

Source: self-made.

Table 7 – Employment of Children: age-codes (tab. 2)

Proteção Trabalho Infantil - tab. 2		
Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição
18	under 18 years old	Atribuído à crianças menores de 18 anos
17	under 17 years old	Atribuído à crianças menores de 17 anos
16	under 16 years old	Atribuído à crianças menores de 16 anos
15	under 15 years old	Atribuído à crianças menores de 15 anos
15-16	under 16 and over 15 years old	Atribuído a crianças com idade entre 15 e 16 anos
14	under 14 years old	Atribuído à crianças menores de 14 anos
14-18	under 18 and over 14 years old	Atribuído a crianças com idade entre 14 e 18 anos
aa	All Ages	Atribuído à crianças de todas as idades
a	Adolescent	Atribuído à adolescentes (= <17)
ca	Children and Adolescent	Atribuído à crianças e adolescentes (= <17)
ma	Minor-age	Atribuídos para menores de idade (= <17)
pa	Primary Education	Atribuídos para crianças em idade escolar
ce	Compulsory Education	Atribuídos à crianças em idade escolar compulsória
y	Young/Youth	Atribuído à jovens e à juventude (= ns)
ns	Non Specified	Idade de regulação não é especificada

Source: self-made.

Table 8 – Employment of Children: scores scenario 1 (tab. 3)

Proteção Trabalho Infantil - tab. 3												
	18	17	16	15	14	aa	a	ca	ma	pa/ce	y	ns
F	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	7	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.5	4.5
FC	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1
GF	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.1
CP	2.5	2.25	2	1.75	1.5	2.5	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.75	1.75	1
GP	2	1.75	1.5	1.25	1	2	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.25	1.25	0.5
GPG	1.5	1.25	1	0.75	0.5	1.5	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.75	0.1

Source: self-made.

Table 9 – Employment of Children: scores scenario 2 (tab. 4)

Proteção Trabalho Infantil - tab. 4												
	18	17	16	15	14	aa	a	ca	ma	pa/ce	y	ns
CP	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.5
GP	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.5
GPG	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	0.1	0.1

Source: self-made.

The objective of this group of rights is to measure the enforcement of the right to protection against child labor, as determined by the nature of the provision aiming to enforce it, as well as its scope.

In Table 6, we display the different natures of the provisions, which can be divided into two categories: (1) provisions that aim to prohibit child labor based on certain parameters (set 1) and (2) those aiming to protect children and adolescents in labor (set 2).

Set 1 is referential, so if one of its codes is observed, then the scores for set 2, which is attached to it, are differential (half the value of the regular score).

Furthermore, set 1 uses the **BCS** (Base Code Scoring) mechanism. That is, if two or more codes from this set are observed, the one with the highest score will be considered at its regular score, and the others will receive differential scores equal to half of their regular scores.

The scores were defined to recognize the different gradations observed in the universe of constitutional documents, based on the nature and scope of the provisions aiming to enforce protection against child labor. Codes that define prohibitions (obligation not to do) have higher scores compared to codes that define protection, as the latter is characterized by greater subjectivity and is more subject to the discretion of infra-constitutional norms and/or constitutional court interpretations. Scores are also higher for greater age restrictions.

Whenever prohibitions are defined under certain conditions (**FC**), in an age range (e.g., **15-16**, **14-18**), we will have the coding **FC(x-y)** accompanied by a coding **F(y)**. In this case, the score for **FC(x-y)** will be the same as the score for **FC(y)**.

4.4.2 IV.II. Children and Women State Support (MIN.CHL)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document define any provisions related to the rights or protection of children, adolescents, youth, and/or women?

() NO = do not assign codes for this group, do not proceed to further questions.

() YES = proceed to P2.

(P2) What types of provisions are observed in the constitutional document?

Please, check all the options that apply:

() **GC** (*Generic protection for Children*): the constitutional document states that children have the right and/or should be protected. If there is instrument(s) aiming to achieve this abstract and aspirational objective, it is assigned the code S+.

() **GO** (*Generic protection for Orphans*): the constitutional document states that orphaned children have the right and/or should be protected. If there are instrument(s) aiming to achieve this abstract and aspirational objective, it is assigned the code S+.

() **CD** (*Children Development*): the constitutional document states that children have the right to develop. If there are instrument(s) aiming to achieve this abstract and aspirational objective, it is assigned the code S+

() **AR** (*Adoption Regulation*): the constitutional document defines or stipulates that instruments regulating the adoption of

children/adolescents should be established. If the instruments themselves are defined by the document, it is assigned the code S+.

() **FJ** (*First Job*): the constitutional document states that it is the responsibility of the State to support the inclusion of young people in the labor market. If there are instrument(s) aimed at achieving this objective, it is assigned the code S+.

() **PP** (*Pregnant Protection*): the constitutional document addresses the state's responsibility to protect pregnant women and/or pregnancy itself. If there are instrument(s) aimed at achieving this objective, it is assigned the code S+.

() **AC** (*Adicted Children assistance*): the constitutional document provides for the state's protection of children and/or adolescents addicted to drugs. If there are instrument(s) aimed at achieving this objective, it is assigned the code S+.

() **SS** (*Social Security*): the constitutional document defines provisions related to the payment of pensions to children/adolescents, orphans, pregnant women, and/or mothers. The pensions are not contingent on social security contributions.

() **DR** (*Day-care center Right*): the constitutional document defines that children have the right to daycare.

() **VP** (*Violence with children Punishment*): the constitutional document defines punishments specifically for cases of violence against children and/or violation of their rights.

() **SR** (*Special Regulation for children*): the constitutional document provides for the creation of a specific document on the rights of children and/or adolescents and/or defines the

establishment of institutions focused on this population, such as children's councils.

() **SJ** (*Special Juridical treatment for minors*): the constitutional document defines a special and more favorable judicial process for offenders who are minors.

() **ER** (*Expression Right*): the constitutional document defines provisions stating that children have the right, within the limits of their intellectual capacities, to publicly express their interests and/or participate in defining actions that are in their interest.

() **TE** (*Tax Exemption*): the constitutional document defines full or partial tax exemptions for families with a certain number of children.

() **FS** (*Financing System for children's assistance*): the constitutional document defines mechanisms for financing actions aimed at enforcing the rights of children/adolescents.

(P3) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () GC
- () GO
- () CD
- () AR
- () FJ
- () PP
- () AC
- () SS
- () DR
- () VP
- () SR
- () SJ
- () ER
- () TE
- () FS

GUIDE — SCORING

The Table 10 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 10 – Children and Women State support: codes and scores

Apoio Estatal às Crianças e às Mulheres						
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	
T1	Conj 1	GC	Generic protection for Children	Crianças têm o direito e/ou devem ser protegidas, se houver instrumento(s) que vise(m) efetivar este objetivo abstrato e aspiracional, atribui-se a este código S+	1	
		GO	Generic protection for Orphans	Crianças órfãs têm o direito e/ou devem ser protegidas, se houver instrumento(s) que vise(m) efetivar este objetivo abstrato e aspiracional, atribui-se a este código S+	1	
		CD	Children Development	Crianças têm o direito a se desenvolverem, se houver instrumento(s) que vise(m) efetivar este objetivo abstrato e aspiracional, atribui-se a este código S+	1	
T2		AR	Adoption Regulation	Devem ser definidos instrumentos visando a regulação da adoção de crianças/adolescentes, se os próprios instrumentos forem definidos pelo documento, atribui-se a este código S+.	1.5	
		FJ	First Job	É Responsabilidade do Estado apoiar a inclusão de jovens no mercado de trabalho, se houver instrumento(s) que vise(m) efetivar este objetivo, atribui-se a este código S+	1.5	
		PP	Pregnant Protection	Se estabelece a responsabilidade do Estado em proteger mulheres grávidas e/ou a própria gravidez, se houver instrumento(s) que vise(m) efetivar este objetivo, atribui-se a este código S+	1.5	
		AC	Adicted Children assistance	Dispositivos relacionados a proteção do Estado voltada para crianças e/ou adolescentes viciados em drogas, se houver instrumento(s) que vise(m) efetivar este objetivo, atribui-se a este código S+	1.5	
		SS	Social Security	Dispositivos relacionados ao pagamento de pensões às crianças/adolescentes, aos órfãos, às mulheres grávidas e/ou às genitoras. As pensões independem de contribuição previdenciária	2	
		DR	Day-care center Right	Crianças possuem o direito à creche	2	
		VP	Violence with children Punishment	Definição de punições especificamente para os casos de violência contra crianças e/ou de violação de seus direitos	2	
		SR	Special Regulation for children	Disposições sobre a elaboração de um documento específico sobre os direitos de crianças e/ou adolescentes, e/ou define a criação de instituições voltadas para este público, tais como conselhos de crianças.	2	
		SJ	Special Juridical treatment for minors	Definição de processo judicial especial para infratores menores de idade	2	
		T3	ER	Expression Right	Crianças possuem o direito, no limite de suas capacidades intelectuais, de expressar publicamente seus interesses e/ou participar na definição de ações que são do seu interesse	2
			TE	Tax Exemption	Isenção de impostos integral ou parcial para famílias que possuírem um determinado números de filhos	2
			T4	FS	Financing System for children's assistance	Mecanismos de financiamento de ações que visam efetivar os direitos das crianças/adolescentes

Source: self-made.

The constitutions define various distinct rights, protections, and policies aimed at providing state support to

children, adolescents, youth, pregnant women, and families with children. In this group, we assess the different means through which this support is provided.

This group of rights consists of a single set of non-exclusive codes (N), but it is organized through four topics, composed of codes that express increasing levels of enforcement of the evaluated rights.

Topic 1 (T1) is composed of four codes assigned to constitutional documents that have provisions aiming to promote abstract rights. Codes GC and GO classify documents that address the protection of children and orphans, respectively, defined as an abstract or aspirational objective. Code CD corresponds to constitutional documents that have provisions defining the objective of promoting the development of children. If the provisions related to these three codes are accompanied by instruments aiming for their enforcement, to them is assigned the code S+, which corresponds to an additional score of 0.5. To all codes in the topic is assigned the same score (1), the lowest in this group.

The codes in topic 2 correspond to a higher level of specificity and, therefore, to them is assigned a slightly higher score (1.5). It consists of four codes, and like in topic 1, there is no clear definition of specific instruments aimed at realizing the rights. However, unlike topic 1, they address more specific social issues they aim to tackle.

- Code AR is assigned to constitutional documents that have provisions defining the regulation of the adoption process through infraconstitutional legislation.

- Code **FJ** is assigned to documents that have provisions related to the state's promise to assist and/or facilitate the inclusion of youth in the labor market.
- Code **PP** is assigned to documents that foresee the state's protection for pregnant women and/or pregnancy.
- Code **AC**, on the other hand, characterizes constitutional documents that declare support for addicted children/adolescents and/or protection against issues related to drug abuse by children/adolescents.

As in topic 1, if the provisions related to these four codes are accompanied by instruments aiming for their effectiveness, they are assigned code S+, which corresponds to an additional score of 0.5.

The topic 3 has seven codes defining instruments aiming to ensure the effectiveness of the right to State protection for children/adolescents and mothers/pregnant women. Since these codes include instruments in addition to defining an objective, they have slightly higher scores (2.0).

- Code **SS** corresponds to constitutional documents that define some form of allowance for children, orphans, pregnant women, and/or mothers. Qualification for the benefit should not depend on social security contributions since pensions and allowances in these cases fall under the Working Rights group codes (item 4.7.5).
- Code **DR** is assigned to constitutional documents that define the right of children to daycare, implying the explicit duty of the state to offer spots for all children, as well as the implicit obligation to construct appropriate facilities corresponding to demand. Therefore, it is a constitutional provision equivalent to a public policy.

- Code **VP** defines constitutional documents that have provisions regulating specific penalties for cases of violence against children or violations of their rights.
- Code **SR** classifies constitutions that stipulate the creation of specific documents related to the rights of children/adolescents and/or provide for the establishment of institutions focused on this demographic, such as children's councils.
- Code **ER** is assigned to constitutional documents that have provisions ensuring children the right, within their capacities, to publicly express their interests and/or participate in defining actions that concern them.
- Code **TE** qualifies constitutional documents that have provisions regulating tax exemption, whether full or partial, for families that have a certain number of children.

Finally, topic 4 consists of only one code, to which the highest score in this group is assigned: 2.5. This is the **FS** code, which is attributed to constitutional documents that establish a financing system for policies aimed at protecting children and adolescents. In terms of specificity, this type of provision involves defining not only objectives and instruments but also parameters for their implementation, which is why it receives the highest score.

It's important to note that being a non-exclusive set, the codes in this group can be combined. In terms of scoring procedure, the BCS (Base Code Scoring) mechanism is used, meaning that after determining the code with the highest score, to the other codes is assigned their differential scores, which are equal to half of the regular scores.

4.4.3 IV.III. Elderly rights (MIN.ELD)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document have provision(s) related to at least one right aimed at elderly people?

() NO = do not assign code, do not answer other questions.

() YES = proceed to P2.

(P2) Does the constitutional document have provision(s) related to the protection of elderly people and/or abstract social assistance, in terms of elderly-focused social assistance (by "abstract social assistance," we mean any mention of a non-contributory, welfare-type benefit, including social security, but without a corresponding definition of the mechanisms for its implementation)?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **EG** (*Elderly Generic protection*): the constitutional document defines the abstract right, that is, without specifying the mechanisms and/or parameters, to social protection and/or social assistance for elderly people, including social security.

(P3) In addition to, or independently of having abstract definitions of social protection and/or social assistance for elderly people, does the constitutional document define other

types of abstract rights (without specifying the mechanisms and/or parameters) aimed at this demographic?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES = proceed to P4, **ER** (*Elderly other Rights*): the constitutional document defines other abstract right(s), that is without specifying the instruments and/or parameters, aimed at elderly people, which are not related to social protection and/or social assistance, including social security. If there are 03 (three) or more of these rights, it falls under the code S+.

(P4) Does the constitutional document have provisions that define policies aimed at the elderly (by policies, we mean provisions that set an objective, accompanied by at least one instrument for its implementation)?

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES = **EP** (*Elderly Policies*): the constitutional document contains provisions that define public policies aimed at the rights of the elderly, meaning they include objectives accompanied by instruments for their implementation. If there are 03 (three) or more of such provisions, then it falls under code S+

(P5) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () EG
- () ER
- () ERS
- () EP
- () EPS

GUIDE — SCORING

Table 11 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, along with their respective scores:

Table 11 – Elderly rights: codes and scores

Direitos das pessoas Idosas						
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	Sco Diff
T1		EG	Elderly Generic protection	Direito abstrato, ou seja sem definição dos instrumentos e/ou parâmetros, à proteção e/ou à assistência social, às pessoas idosas, incluindo seguro social	5	0.5
		ER	Elderly other Rights	Definição de outros(s) direito(s) abstrato(s), ou seja sem definição dos instrumentos e/ou parâmetros, voltados às pessoas idosas, que não sejam à proteção e/ou à assistência social, incluindo seguro social. Se houver 03 (três) ou mais destes direitos ele se combina ao código S+	5	1
		EP	Elderly Policies	Possui dispositivos que definem políticas públicas voltadas aos direitos das pessoas idosas, ou seja, definições de objetivos acompanhados de instrumentos para sua efetivação. Se houver 03 (três) ou mais deste tipo de dispositivos, então se combina com o código S+.	7	X

Source: self-made. S+ = +1

This group has a single non-exclusive set of codes (N), organized into two topics. The variation in code scores is based on the level of specificity of the observed provisions, aimed at enforcing rights for the elderly.

In general, the protective constitutional structure for the elderly follows a pattern: typically, constitutional documents provide an abstract right to protection and/or an abstract definition of social assistance, including provisions related to social security. The provisions that fall into this pattern lack accompanying instruments for their implementation, which is why

they are defined at a lower level of specificity, corresponding to Topic 1 in this group.

To constitutional documents that define the structure of social assistance, as mentioned above, is assigned the code **EG**. However, if, in addition to this abstract structure of social assistance (or independently of it), other equally abstract rights are observed, then the code **ER** is assigned. If there are 03 (three) or more provisions that do not fit the definition of code **EG**, then code **ER** is combined with code S+ and is assigned an additional score of 1. The regular score for **EG** and **ER** is 5.

Em termos de *scoring* do grupo, emprega-se o mecanismo **BCS** (*Base Code Score*). Ou seja, uma vez definido o código com o maior *score*, aos demais atribui-se um *score diferencial* que é igual a 0,5 no caso do código **EG** e 1, no caso do código **ER**.

Topic 2 corresponds to code **EP**, used for classifying constitutional documents that contain provisions defining policies aimed at the elderly. When we refer to “policie”, we are indicating provisions characterized by having objectives accompanied by instruments aimed at their implementation. The presence of 03 (three) or more of such provisions results in the assignment of code S+ and an increase in its score by 1 point.

In terms of group scoring, the Base Code Score (BCS) mechanism is employed. In other words, once the code with the highest score is determined, to the others is assigned a differential score of 0.5 in the case of code **EG** and 1 in the case of code **ER**.

4.4.4 IV.IV. Disabled rights (MIN.DIS)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document define any rights for people with disabilities or grant any type of preference to these individuals?

() NO = do not assign codes, do not answer any other questions.

() YES = proceed to P2.

(P2) Does the constitutional document contain any provision that defines, in an abstract manner, the responsibility of the State to protect people with disabilities and/or, given a common right for all individuals, specifies that people with disabilities have a privilege/priority in having it fulfilled or that they should be served in a special way?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **DG** (*Disabled Generic*): the constitutional document states that the State must protect people with disabilities and/or, considering a right common to all, specifies that people with disabilities have priority in service or must be served in a special way.

(P3) Does the constitutional document define that it is the right of a person with a disability to be reintegrated into society and/or specify that the State should make efforts to achieve this right?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES = proceed to P4, **DR** (*Disabled Reintegration*): the constitutional document expressly provides that people with disabilities have the right to be reintegrated into society (do not include a code if the notion of reintegration is only implicit due to another code, such as special education).

(P4) Does the constitutional document have provisions that regulate healthcare actions aimed at people with disabilities?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P5.

() YES = proceed to P5, **DH** (*Disabled Health*): the constitutional document has provisions that regulate health actions aimed at people with disabilities

(P5) Does the constitutional document define that people with disabilities have the right to education and/or special education, and/or training programs?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P6.

() YES = proceed to P6, **DE** (*Disabled Education*): the constitutional document defines that people with disabilities have the right to education and/or special education, and/or training programs.

(P6) Does the constitutional document define actions, policies, and/or services for the prevention of acquired disabilities (it is not necessary for the document to expressly mention that the disabilities are acquired)?"

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P7.

() YES = proceed to P7, **DP** (*Disabled Prevention*): the constitutional document defines actions, policies, and/or services for the prevention of acquired disabilities.

(P7) Does the constitutional document have provisions defining actions aimed at the adaptability of places or procedures to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities, or does it define that the promotion of adaptation is a right of people with disabilities?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P8.

() YES = proceed to P8, **DA** (*Disabled Adaptation*): the constitutional document defines that it is the right of people with disabilities to have access to places and procedures adapted to their needs.

(P8) Does the constitutional document encourage awareness about the conditions of people with disabilities through campaigns or other means of information dissemination?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P9.

() YES = proceed to P9, **DI** (*Disabled Information awareness*): the constitutional document encourages awareness of the conditions of people with disabilities through campaigns or other means of information dissemination.

(P9) Does the constitutional document define that it is the responsibility of the State to provide social security and/or social assistance to people with disabilities?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P10.

() YES = proceed to P10, **DS** (*Disabled Social Security and/or insurance*): the constitutional document defines that it is the responsibility of the State to provide social security and/or social assistance to people with disabilities.

(P10) Does the constitutional document defines that any form of violence, including prejudice and discrimination, against people with disabilities, is prohibited and should be punished?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P11.

() YES = proceed to P11, **DV** (*Disabled Violence*): the constitutional document defines that any form of violence, including prejudice and discrimination, against people with disabilities, is prohibited and should be punished.

(P11) Does the constitutional document define that people with disabilities have the right to companionship and/or to a center that provides the necessary companionship?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P12.

() YES = proceed to P12, **DC** (*Disabled Company*): the constitutional document defines that people with disabilities have the right to companionship and/or to a center that provides the necessary companionship.

(P12) Does the constitutional document define that people with disabilities have the right to free access or a discount on all public services, a benefit that is not common to everyone?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P13.

() YES = proceed to P13, **DD** (*Disabled Discount*): the constitutional document defines that people with disabilities have

the right to free access to public services or to benefit from them with a discount in comparison to others.

(P13) Does the constitutional document define that people with disabilities have the right to tax exemption, either partially or in full?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P14.

() YES = proceed to P14, **DT** (*Disabled Tax exemption*): the constitutional document defines that people with disabilities enjoy tax exemption, either partially or fully.

(P14) Does the constitutional document establish any kind of quota (positive discrimination) directly aimed at people with disabilities?

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES = **DQ** (*Disabled Quota*): the constitutional document establishes quotas aimed at people with disabilities for the purpose of inclusion (positive discrimination).

(P15) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

() DG

- () DR
- () DH
- () DE
- () DP
- () DA
- () DI
- () DS
- () DV
- () DC
- () DD
- () DT
- () DQ

GUIDE — SCORING

Table 12 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 12 – Disabled rights: codes and scores

Direitos das pessoas com Deficiência						
Tópico	Conjunto cód	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	Sco Diff
T1	Conj 1 - referencial	DG	Disabled Generic	O Estado deve proteger as pessoas com deficiência e/ou, considerando um direito comum à todos, define que as pessoas com deficiência possuem prioridade no atendimento, ou devem ser atendidas de alguma forma especial	5	X
		DR	Disabled Reintegration	Dispõe expressamente que as pessoas com deficiência possuem o direito de serem reintegrados à sociedade (não incluir código se a noção de reintegração for apenas implícita, em função de outro código, como educação especial)	5.5	0.5
		DH	Disabled Health	Possui dispositivos que regulam ações de saúde voltadas às pessoas com deficiência	5.5	0.5
		DE	Disabled Education	Pessoas com deficiência possuem o direito à educação e/ou à educação especial, e/ou à programas de capacitação	5.5	0.5
		DP	Disabled Prevention	Definição de ações, políticas e/ou serviços de prevenção às deficiências adquiridas	5.5	0.5
		DA	Disabled Adaptation	É direito das pessoas com deficiência terem acesso à locais e procedimentos adaptados às suas necessidades	5.5	0.5
		DI	Disabled Information awaranness	O documento constitucional encoraja a conscientização sobre as condições das pessoas com deficiência, por meio de campanhas ou outros meios de disseminação de informação	5.5	0.5
		DS	Disabled Social Security and/or insurance	É responsabilidade do Estado oferecer seguro social e/ou assistência social às pessoas com deficiência	5.5	0.5
		DV	Disabled Violence	Qualquer tipo de violência, incluindo preconceito e discriminação, contra pessoas com deficiência, é proibida e deve ser punida	5.5	0.5
		DC	Disabled Company	As pessoas com deficiência possuem o direito à uma companhia e/ou a um centro que ofereça a companhia necessária	5.5	0.5
		DD	Disabled Discount	As pessoas com deficiência possuem o direito ao acesso gratuito aos serviços públicos, ou que possam deles se beneficiar com um desconto, em relação às demais pessoas	5.5	0.5
		DT	Disabled Tax exemption	As pessoas com deficiência gozam de isenção tributária, parcial ou integral	5.5	0.5
	Conj 2 - att to Conj 1	DQ	Disabled Quota	Estabelecimento de quotas voltadas às pessoas com deficiência, com o fim de inclusão (discriminação positiva)	5.5	0.5

Source: self-made. S+ = +0,2

This group of rights assesses a range of provisions related to the rights of people with disabilities. It consists of only two sets: the first is referential and has a single code (**DG**), which describes constitutional documents that expressly state that people with disabilities have the right to be protected and/or defines that, given a common right to all, these individuals will have some form of priority or special treatment. It is a generic and abstract definition of protection.

All the other codes belong to set 2, which is attached to the first. These codes correspond to provisions that aim to grant rights to people with disabilities. We consider that the existence of provisions defining concrete instruments for the protection of people with disabilities characterizes constitutions that, even implicitly, declare protection for people with disabilities. For this reason, our scoring process is structured not to compute extra score merely because, in addition to having concrete policies for people with disabilities, it expressly declares that these individuals should be protected.

In other words, the observation of code **DG** has no effect on the final score of the group (F) if another code(s) is observed. Therefore, if code **DG** is observed, it will add 5 points to F, and for each additional code, an additional 0.5 point will be added. If code **DG** is not observed, then the regular score of one of the codes in set 2 should be counted, and 0.5 points should be added for each additional code.

This mechanism was employed in this group to recognize that all policies aimed at the protection of people with disabilities have similar importance (for the realization of the right to the protection of people with disabilities), and there is therefore only a need to count how many of these rights are present in each

document. Also, following this logic, code S+ is assigned to all codes when the definition is based on 03 (three) or more provisions

4.5 V. Environmental rights (ENV)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document have provisions explicitly stating that the environment and/or nature must be protected and/or preserved?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P2.

() YES = proceed to P2, **GP** (*Generic Protection*): the constitutional document has provisions establishing, explicitly, that the environment and/or nature must be protected and/or preserved.

(P2) Does the constitutional document define the right to possess and/or enjoy a healthy environment?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **HE** (*Healthy Environment*): the constitutional document defines the right to enjoy a healthy environment.

(P3) Does the constitutional document make reference to sustainable development, either explicitly or implicitly, by linking economic development with the notion of environmental protection/preservation?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES = proceed to P4, **SD** (*Sustainable Development*): the constitutional document has definitions related to the concept of sustainable development, either explicitly or implicitly, combining the idea of economic development with that of environmental preservation/protection.

(P4) Does the constitutional document mandate the establishment of a budget, whether specified or not, aimed at the protection of the environment and/or nature?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P5.

() YES = proceed to P5, **BE** (*Budget protection Enviornment*): the constitutional document establishes a budget, whether specified or not, aimed at the preservation/protection of the environment.

(P5) Does the constitutional document promote the creation and/or maintenance of non-polluting energy sources?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P6.

() YES = proceed to P6, **AE** (*Alternative Energy*): the constitutional document promotes the adoption and/or development of non-polluting energy sources.

(P6) Does the constitutional document have provisions prohibiting and/or restricting nuclear waste, and/or nuclear weapons or materials, and/or the disposal of hazardous/toxic waste, and/or genetically modified organisms?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P7.

() YES = proceed to P7, **PN** (*Prohibition of Nuclear weapons*): the constitutional document has provisions prohibiting and/or restricting nuclear waste, and/or nuclear weapons or materials, and/or the disposal of hazardous/toxic waste, and/or genetically modified organisms.

(P7) Does the constitutional document define the restriction/limitation of any constitutional right for environmental reasons?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P8.

() YES = proceed to P8, **RR** (*Right Restriction for environmental reasons*): the constitutional document restricts/limits constitutional right(s) for environmental reasons.

(P8) Does the constitutional document define punishments and/or obligations for compensation for damages caused to the environment, and/or for putting it at risk, and/or provide for any kind of legal action against the violation of environmental rights?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P9.

() YES = proceed to P9, **PL** (*Punishable by Law*): the constitutional document defines that damaging and/or putting the environment at risk constitutes punishable conduct and/or entails an obligation for compensation, and/or establishes some form of legal action against the violation of environmental rights.

(P9) Does the constitutional document define the right to compensation for damages to health or property due to the non-observance of environmental rights, regardless of fault?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P10.

() YES = proceed to P10, **CD** (*Compensation for Damage*): the constitutional document establishes that, regardless of fault, those who cause harm to health or property due to the non-observance of environmental rights have the obligation of compensation.

(P10) Does the constitutional document have provisions that establish and/or propose some form of international cooperation related to environmental protection/preservation?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P11.

() YES = proceed to P11, **IP** (*International Protection*): the constitutional document has provisions that establish and/or propose some form of international cooperation related to environmental protection/preservation.

(P11) Does the constitutional document mandate the creation of natural reserves for environmental protection/preservation and/or designates natural areas as public domain?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P12.

() YES = proceed to P12, **NR** (*Natural Reserves*): the constitutional document mandates the creation of natural reserves for environmental protection/preservation and/or designates natural areas as public domain.

(P12) Does the constitutional document define environmental education as a right and/or establishes that promoting it is the obligation of the State, and/or determines the right to information about the environment, and/or specifies that people have the right to participate in the ecological process and in decisions related to actions that are potentially harmful to the environment?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P13.

() YES = proceed to P13, **EE** (*Environmental Education*): the constitutional document defines at least one of the following concepts regarding the right to information about the environment: environmental education as a right and/or obligation of the State; the right to information about the environment; the right to participate in processes related to environmental issues, including decisions that may have harmful effects on the environment.

(P13) Does the constitutional document establish the state's monopoly over natural reserves and/or areas of strategic interest, provided there is an environmental justification (for the protection/preservation of the environment)?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P14.

() YES = proceed to P14, **PM** (*Public Monopoly*): the constitutional document, under environmental claims, establishes the state's monopoly over natural reserves and/or areas of strategic interest.

(P14) Does the constitutional document establish any specific protection/preservation for specific layers of the environment?

Select all options that apply:

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES, flora and fauna protection, **FP** (*Flora and fauna Protection*): the constitutional document makes references to the protection/preservation of flora and/or fauna and/or similar objects, such as animals, forests, etc.

() YES, protection of water resources, **WP** (*Water Protection*): the constitutional document makes references to the protection/preservation of water resources and/or similar objects, such as rivers, lakes, seas, canals, etc.

() YES, protection against the emission of polluting waste, **EP** (*Emissions Protection*): the constitutional document prohibits or limits the emission of pollutants into the atmospheric air, water resources, and/or soil.

(P15) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () GP
- () GPS
- () HE
- () HES
- () SD
- () SDS
- () BE
- () BES
- () AE
- () AES
- () PN
- () PNS
- () RR
- () RRS
- () PL
- () PLS
- () CD
- () CDS

- () IP
- () IPS
- () NR
- () NRS
- () EE
- () EES
- () PM
- () PMS
- () FP
- () FPS
- () WP
- () WPS
- () EP
- () EPS

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Table 13 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 13 – Environmental rights: codes and scores

Direitos das pessoas com Deficiência							
Tópico	Conjunto cód.	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	Sco Diff	S+
T1	Conj. 1 - referencial	GP	Generic Protection	Possui dispositivos estabelecendo, de forma expressa, que o meio ambiente e/ou a natureza devem ser protegidos e/ou preservados	1	0.1	0.2
		HE	Healthy Environment	Direito de desfrutar de um meio ambiente saudável	1	0.1	0.2
		SD	Sustainable Development	Possui definições relacionadas a noção de desenvolvimento sustentável, de forma expressa, ou implícita, combinando a ideia de desenvolvimento econômico com a de preservação/proteção do meio ambiente	1.2	0.3	0.2
T2		BE	Budget protection Environment	Estabelecimento de orçamento, especificado ou não, voltado à preservação/proteção do meio ambiente	1.4	0.6	0.25
		AE	Alternative Energy	Se estabelece a adoção e/ou desenvolvimento de fontes de energia não poluentes	1.3	0.5	0.25
		PN	Prohibition of Nuclear weapons	Possui dispositivos proibindo e/ou restringindo resíduos nucleares, e/ou armas ou materiais nucleares, e/ou eliminação de resíduos perigosos/nocivos, e/ou organismos geneticamente modificados	1.3	0.5	0.25
		RR	Right Restriction for environmental reasons	Restrição/limitação de direito(s) constitucionais por razões ambientais	1.3	0.5	0.25
		PL	Punishable by Law	Danificar e/ou colocar o meio ambiente em risco consiste em conduta punível e/ou gera a obrigação de reparação, e/ou estabelece algum tipo de ação legal contra a violação de direitos ambientais	1.3	0.5	0.25
		CD	Compensation for Damage	Independentemente de culpa, aquele que causa danos à saúde ou à propriedade, em razão da não observação de direitos ambientais, possui a obrigação de compensação	1.3	0.5	0.25
		IP	International Protection	Possui dispositivos que estabelecem e/ou propõem alguma forma de cooperação internacional relacionada à proteção/preservação ambiental	1.2	0.3	0.2
		NR	Natural Reserves	Determinação da criação de reservas naturais visando a proteção/preservação ambiental, e/ou fixa áreas naturais de domínio público	1.2	0.3	0.2
		EE	Environmental Education	Definição de ao menos uma das seguintes concepções a respeito do direito à informação sobre o meio ambiente: educação ambiental como direito e/ou obrigação do Estado; direito à informação sobre o meio ambiente; direito de participar nos processos relacionados às questões ambientais, inclusive das decisões que podem possuir efeitos nocivos ao meio ambiente	1.2	0.3	0.2
		PM	Public Monopoly	Documento constitucional, sob alegações ambientais, define o monopólio do Estado sobre reservas naturais e/ou de áreas de interesse estratégicas	1.2	0.3	0.2
T3	Conj 2 - att to Conj 1	FP	Flora and fauna Protection	Possui menções à proteção/preservação da flora e/ou da fauna e/ou de objetos análogos, tais como animais, florestas etc.	1.2	0.2	0.2
		WP	Water Protection	Possui menções à proteção/preservação dos recursos hídricos e/ou objetos análogos, tais como rios, lagos, mares, canais etc.	1.2	0.2	0.2
		EP	Emissions Protection	Proibição ou limitação da emissão de poluentes no ar atmosférico, nos recursos hídricos e/ou no solo	1.2	0.2	0.2

Source: safe-made.

As we mentioned in the introduction, environmental rights are often classified as third-generation rights and, therefore, are not considered social and economic rights. However, as we have also discussed, the CSSM incorporates second and third-generation rights (and occasionally fourth-generation, depending on the classification), only making a division between, on one hand, civil and political rights (liberal rights), and on the other, other generations.

The group is divided into three topics. The first coincides with set 1, which is referential. In this group, we include codes that define more abstract notions of environmental protection/preservation. The code **GP** defines the most abstract notion of protection/preservation, but its assignment is only observed when explicitly stated. The code **HE** defines the right to a healthy environment, which is a relevant notion in the literature ([May 2005](#)) since it identifies a group of rights, often defined as collective, with an individual rights characteristic (the right to a healthy environment is for each individual). Despite this reservation, it is a merely aspirational statement since neither the definition of what a healthy environment is nor the means to achieve it are defined. Therefore, these two codes are assigned the lowest scores in this group. **SD** is the third code that constitutes this set and classifies constitutional documents that define the principle of sustainable development, sometimes explicitly, and in other cases by identifying the notion of economic development with the protection/preservation of the environment. Exactly because it designates restrictions on economic activity, even if abstract, it is assigned a slightly higher score.

Set 2 is attached to Set 1 and is divided into two topics. The first, which is Topic 2, is composed of a series of codes that

define policies, i.e., establish instruments for the effective protection/preservation of the environment. Topic 3, on the other hand, consists of 3 codes that specify different types of protection and, therefore, have higher scores than **GP**.

Regarding Topic 2, on an increasing scale of specificity and, therefore, score, we have at the first level **PM**, **EE**, **NR**, at the second **IP**, at the third **CD**, **PL**, **RR**, **PN**, and **AE**, and at the fourth **BE**. We decided to assign a higher score to code **IP** compared to the first-level codes due to its higher level of specificity, given that the international character imposes an additional constraint (beyond domestic constraints) on the state in favor of the environment.

At the third level, we classify constitutional documents that not only impose state action but also determine restrictions, constraints, and penalties for individual actions, for environmental reasons. Although they have a similar restrictive nature to code **IP**, they differ in that while international protection can generate limitations on state actions through indirect effects, the third-level codes establish direct limitations. That is, they differ in terms of their distinct natures with respect to self-enforcement. Codes **PL**, **RR**, and **PN** classify provisions that are justified for environmental reasons and limit both the state's economic advantage and its strategic power.

O processo de *scoring* dos conjuntos 1 e 2 se dão pelo mecanismo **BCS**. Havendo algum código do conjunto 1, então aos códigos do conjunto 2 são atribuídos seus scores diferenciais. Os códigos **S+** (cujos scores estão descritos na tabela 12) são combinados com seus respectivos códigos quando observados parâmetros visando sua efetivação.

At the fourth and highest level of specificity, we include a single code that defines constitutional documents with provisions that establish a budget specifically for environmental protection. We consider these types of provisions as parameters because they define specific budgets that enable the implementation of instruments, which, in turn, aim to implement a general objective, in this case, environmental protection/preservation.

The scoring process for sets 1 and 2 is based on the BCS mechanism. If there is any code from set 1, then the codes in set 2 are assigned their differential scores. The S+ codes (with scores described in Table 12) are combined with their respective codes when parameters for their implementation are observed.

4.6 VI. Consumers rights (CON)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document establish that the State must protect consumers?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P2.

() YES = proceed to P2, **GP** (*Generic Protection*): the constitutional document establishes the duty of the State to protect consumers.

(P2) Does the constitutional document define the right to quality goods and services?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **QG** (*Quality of the Goods and services*): the constitutional document establishes the right to quality goods and services.

(P3) Does the constitutional document define the right to protection against goods and services that may be harmful to consumers?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES = proceed to P4, **PH** (*Protection Against Harmful goods and services*): the constitutional document establishes the duty of the State to protect consumers against goods/services that may be harmful to consumers.

(P4) Does the constitutional document define the right to obtain information about goods and services?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P5.

() YES = proceed to P5, **IR** (*Right to Information*): the constitutional document defines the right of consumers to obtain information about goods and services.

(P5) Does the constitutional document establishes the right to choose between different goods and services, and/or promote market competition, and/or define protection against market distortions?

() NÃO = do not assign code, proceed to P6.

() YES = proceed to P6, **RC** (*Right of Choice*): the constitutional document defines at least one of the following provisions related to the free market: the right to choose between goods and services, the promotion of market competition, protection against market distortions.

(P6) Does the constitutional document establish the right to consumer education?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P7.

() YES = proceed to P7, **CE** (*Consumer Education*): the constitutional document establishes the right to consumer education.

(P7) Does thhe constitutional document establish the right to the availability of goods and services?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P8.

() YES = proceed to P8, **RS** (*Right to Supply*): the constitutional document establishes the right to the availability of goods and services.

(P8) Does the constitutional document establish the right to compensation for damages caused by goods and services and/or the right to hold wrongdoers accountable?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P9.

() YES = proceed to P9, **CD** (*Compensation for Damages*): the constitutional document establishes the right to compensation for damages caused by goods and services and/or the right to hold wrongdoers accountable.

(P9) Does the constitutional document contain provisions that aim to regulate the process of civil action related to consumer rights?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P10.

() YES = proceed to P10, **CAR** (*Civil Action Regulation*): the constitutional document has provisions that aim to regulate the process of civil action related to consumer rights.

(P10) Does the constitutional document have provisions aimed at regulating advertisements and/or advertising of goods and services, prohibiting misleading advertising?

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES = **AR** (*Ad Regulation*): the constitutional document contains provisions aimed at regulating advertisements and/or advertising of goods and services, prohibiting misleading advertising.

(P11) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () GP
- () QG
- () PH
- () IR
- () RC
- () CE
- () RS
- () CD
- () CAR
- () AR

GUIDE — SCORING

The Table 14 below illustrates the organization of this group of rights into topics and sets of rights, along with their respective scores:

Table 14 – Consumers rights: codes and scores

Consumidores							
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco	Sco Diff	
T1		GP	Generic Protection	Dever do Estado de proteger os consumidores	1	0.25	
		QG	Quality of the Goods and services	Direito à bens e serviços de qualidade	1	0.25	
		PH	Protection Against Harmful goods and services	Estado possui o dever de proteger os consumidores contra bens/serviços que possam ser nocivos aos consumidores	1	0.25	
T2		IR	Right to Information	Direito do consumidor a obtenção de informação sobre bens e serviços	3	0.5	
				O documento constitucional define ao menos um entres os seguintes dispositivos relacionados ao livre mercado: direito de escolha entre bens e serviços; promoção da competição de mercado; proteção contra distorções do mercado	3	0.5	
		RC	Right of Choice		3	0.5	
		CE	Consumer Education	Direito à educação do consumidor	3	0.5	
		RS	Right to Supply	Direito à disponibilidade de bens e serviços	3	0.5	
T3		Conj 1	CD	Compensation for Damages	Direito à compensação por danos causados por bens e serviços e/ou o direito de responsabilizar os infratores	5	1
			CAR	Civil Action Regulation	Possui dispositivos que visam regulamentar o processo de ação civil relacionado aos direitos dos consumidores	5	1
	AR		Ad Regulation	Possui dispositivos que visam regular os anúncios e/ou propagandas publicitárias de bens e serviços, proibindo a propaganda enganosa	5		

Source: self-made.

This group of rights has a single set of non-exclusive codes (N). The codes in each of the three topics have identical scores, and the topics are numbered in ascending order of scores.

Topic 1 consists of three codes that define abstract rights without accompanying instruments or parameters aimed at their enforcement. For example, the code **GP** is assigned to provisions that state that consumer rights or consumers themselves should be protected, but do not describe what these rights are, nor the means to achieve consumer protection. The codes **QG** and **PH**, on the other

hand, establish regulations related to goods and services, defining the right to quality goods/consumables and goods that are not harmful to consumers, respectively. In both cases, there is no definition of instruments to facilitate the enforcement and/or implementation of these objectives.

Topic 2 consists of four codes, which differ from the codes in topic 1 by determining some degree of State action or its duty to impose action on third parties. The **IR** code is assigned to constitutional documents that define the right to information about goods and services. This right demands that the State act to ensure consumers' access to this information, thus generating the expectation that the State will regulate economic activities and impose sanctions on those who do not provide adequate information about the goods and services offered. The **RC** code classifies constitutional documents that have regulations to ensure consumers' right to choose from different alternatives of goods and services, including State actions aimed at preventing market distortions, such as monopolies and cartels. These rights determine the need for the State to regulate economic activity. The **CE** code is assigned to constitutional documents that define the State's duty to inform and educate consumers about their rights, as well as about the functioning of the market in matters directly relevant to consumers. Finally, the **RS** code corresponds to consumers' right to the availability of goods and services. Its difference from the right to choose is because it does not define market regulations to prevent deviations/distortions, but rather the State's duty to ensure the availability of goods and services, in other words, meeting the demand. This right is particularly relevant for countries where, due to supply crises, consumers are left without goods and services.

Topic 3 consists of three codes. Compared to the codes in set 2, they establish clearer instruments for the implementation of objectives related to consumer protection. The **CD** code corresponds to constitutional documents that have provisions determining compensation for damages caused by goods and services and/or the right to hold wrongdoers accountable for the damages caused, which involves a clear cause-and-effect mechanism related to the violation of the right to protection against harmful and/or detrimental goods and services. The **CAR** code, instead of classifying provisions that punish the violation of consumer rights, provides consumers with tools for self-defense, such as regulating civil actions aimed at protecting consumer rights, the right to create and maintain consumer and user associations, as well as defining mechanisms for monitoring and addressing consumer complaints. The **AR** code defines constitutional documents that regulate advertising and promotional advertising, restricting the dissemination of deceptive advertisements.

The final score for this group is calculated using the BCS mechanism. That is, the code with the highest score is determined, and to the others is assigned the differential score (as specified in Table 14).

4.7 VII. Working Rights (WOR)

The “Working Rights” group is divided into 5 (five) subgroups, each with an emphasis on a different aspect of working rights and/or the minimum material conditions for a decent life. The final score of the group is the average of the scores of the subgroups that comprise it.

4.7.1 VII.I. Working Rights 1 (WOR.I)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document have any provision that defines the right to a minimum wage?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P2.

() YES = proceed to P2, **MW** (*Minimum Wage*): the constitutional document defines the right to establish a minimum wage.

(P2) Does the constitutional document determines equal pay, prohibiting wage discrimination based on gender, age, race, or any other form of distinction?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **EP** (*Equal Pay*): the constitutional document determines equal pay, prohibiting wage discrimination based on gender, age, race, or any other form of distinction.

(P3) Does the constitutional document define that remuneration for work and/or minimum wage should be fair in the sense of covering minimum standards of living, including at least human dignity, freedom, and/or independence?

Choose only one of the following options:

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES, but there is only a generic definition of fair remuneration without specifying any living condition that needs to be satisfied by the salary = proceed to P4, **JG** (*Just remuneration Generic*): the constitutional document determines the right to fair pay and/or remuneration for work without defining the conditions to be met.

() YES, it defines that the minimum wage/remuneration must ensure human dignity, freedom, and/or independence, without specifying any other conditions = proceed to P4, **JD** (*Just remuneration covering human Dignity*): the constitutional document determines that the salary and/or remuneration for work must satisfy at least one of three conditions (and no other conditions besides them): human dignity, freedom, and independence.

() YES, it defines that the minimum wage/remuneration must ensure human dignity, freedom, and/or independence, as well as at least one other condition, such as basic material, social, and intellectual needs = proceed to P4, **JDD** (*Just remuneration covering human Dignity and other human conditions*): the constitutional document determines that the salary and/or remuneration for work must ensure human dignity, freedom, and/or independence, as well as at least one other condition, such as basic material, social, and intellectual needs.

(P4) Does the constitutional document define the abstract right to a dignified/just standard of living?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P5.

() YES = proceed to P5, **GL** (*Generic Living condition*): the constitutional document defines, in abstract terms, the right to a dignified and/or just standard of living.

(P5) Does the constitutional document define the right of society and/or individuals to benefit from economic development?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P6.

() YES = proceed to P6, **ED** (*Enjoy the benefits of economic Development*): the constitutional document defines that people have the right to benefit from economic development.

(P6) Does the constitutional document define any type of right to rest from work?

Select all options that apply:

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES, there is a definition regarding the right to a weekly rest = **WR** (*Weekly Rest*): the constitutional document defines the right to a weekly rest.

() YES, there is a definition regarding the right to paid vacation = **PV** (*Paid Vacation*): the constitutional document defines the right to paid vacations.

() YES, there is a definition regarding the right to rest on holidays = **HR** (*Holiday Rest*): the constitutional document defines the right to rest on holidays.

() YES, there is a definition regarding the right to rest, without specifying the terms, and/or the right to breaks within the workday, and/or the limitation of daily and/or weekly working hours = **RR** (*Right to Rest*): the constitutional document defines the right to rest, in an abstract manner, and/or establishes that there should be a limit on working hours in the weekly and/or monthly schedule, and/or defines intraday breaks.

(P7) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

() MW
() MWS
() EP
() EPS
() JG
() JD
() JDD
() GL
() ED
() EDS
() WR
() WRS
() PV
() PVS
() HR
() HRS
() RR

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Table 15, below, illustrates the organization of this subgroup of rights into topics and sets of rights, along with their respective scores:

Table 15 – Working rights 1: codes and scores

Trabalho 1					
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco
T1	Conj. 1	MW	Minimum Wage	Direito ao estabelecimento de um salário-mínimo	1.5
		EP	Equal Pay	Determinação da igualdade de remuneração, proibindo discriminações salariais fundamentadas pelo gênero, idade, raça, ou qualquer outro tipo de distinção social	1.5
		JG	Just remuneration Generic	Direito a um salário e/ou remuneração pelo trabalho justos, sem definição de quais condições devem ser satisfeitas	0.5
		JD	Just remuneration covering human Dignity	Salário e/ou remuneração pelo trabalho deve satisfazer, pelo menos, uma de três condições (e nenhuma outra condição além delas): dignidade da pessoa humana, sua liberdade e sua independência	1
		JDD	Just remuneration covering human Dignity and other human conditions	Salário e/ou remuneração pelo trabalho deve assegurar a dignidade da pessoa humana, sua liberdade e/ou independência, além de, pelo menos, uma outra condição, tais como necessidades materiais, sociais e intelectuais básicas	1.25
		GL	Generic Living condition	Definição, em termos abstratos, do direito a uma condição de vida digna e/ou justa	0.5
T2		ED	Enjoy the benefits of economic Development	Direito de se beneficiar do desenvolvimento econômico	0.5
T3		WR	Weekly Rest	Direito ao descanso semanal	1.5
		PV	Paid Vacation	Direito às férias remuneradas	1.5
		HR	Weekly Rest	Direito ao descanso semanal	0.75
		RR	Right to Rest	Direito ao descanso, de forma abstrata, e/ou a um limite de horas de trabalho na jornada semanal e/ou mensal, e/ou ao descanso intrajornada	0.5

Source: self-made.

This subgroup consists of a single set with eleven non-exclusive codes. The score for this subgroup is determined by the sum of the scores of all the codes, including the S+ score when assigned, that is, in cases where there are instruments defining the implementation of the rights established by the codes. When

the regular score (r) of a code is greater than 1, $S^+ = 0.5$. When $r < 1$, $S = 0.25$.

Although the codes in this set are non-exclusive, in some cases, they express similar provisions. For this reason, it is inappropriate to calculate the regular score for two codes that translate similar provisions in the same constitutional document. There are two cases in which we have defined lower differential codes than the regular ones:

(1) The constitutional document is simultaneously classified as MW and JD or JDD: Minimum wage (MW) and fair/just remuneration, covering minimum standards of living (JD and JDD) are distinct codes but correspond to intersecting rights. Therefore, we assigned lower scores when their combinations are observed compared to the score that would be defined by the sum of their regular scores. The possible combinations and their respective scores summed are as follows:

$MW + JD = 2$

$MW + JDD = 2,5$

$MWS + JD = 2,5$

$MWS + JDD = 2,75$

(2) The constitutional document is simultaneously classified as JG and MW, JD, or JDD: both minimum wage (MW) and fair/just remuneration, covering minimum standards of living (JD and JDD) are codes that express the idea of an abstract right to fair remuneration (JG). So, if the constitutional document is classified as JG and/or JD/JDD, the score of JG is not counted.

We divided the subgroup into three topics. The codes included in Topic 1 translate provisions related to the fairness of

remuneration for work, ensuring a dignified living condition. **MW** and **EP** correspond, to some extent, to self-enforcing provisions as they define clear actions expected from the State: the regulation of a minimum wage and the prohibition of wage discrimination. However, there is a considerable degree of discretion because the infra-constitutional law necessary to enforce the constitutional right may never be created, in which case the norm becomes a dead letter. Nevertheless, compared to codes **JG** and **JD/JDD**, **MW** and **EP** are more self-enforcing. **JG** and **JD/JDD**, due to their abstract nature, do not define clear actions expected from the State, and because they do not define a clear criterion to be claimed, the debate about the necessary and satisfactory actions to be taken is, at best, subjective.

Topic 2 consists of two codes that define rights of an abstract nature: the abstract right to have a fair/dignified living condition (**GL**) and to enjoy the benefits of economic development (**ED**). We argue that these rights are as abstract as the right to fair remuneration (**JG**), which is why to them is assigned identical scores. In all three cases, we have the definition of rights that, due to their subjectivity, can allegedly be considered satisfied without corresponding concrete actions being set in motion. This is why they have a low level of specificity and do not impose clear burdens on the state or entail necessary social benefits.

Topic 3 has four codes distributed on a triple scale of specificity. At the lowest level (e.g., the code with the lowest level of specificity), there is a single code (**RR**), which classifies constitutional documents defining the right to rest, including possible specifications regarding the weekly and/or monthly working hours and rest within working hours. The second level also consists of a single code (**HR**), which defines the worker's right to rest on holidays. This definition, despite having

a concrete determination, still leaves the concept of “holiday” uncertain (is there a minimum frequency of mandatory holidays?), and the terms on which rest will take place (will it be paid, does it need to be compensated?). Finally, in the third and highest level, you can find the codes **PV** and **WR**. Both are rights defined by self-enforcing provisions, although there is still some flexibility in the case of paid vacation, as infra-constitutional legislation may regulate different conditions regarding the duration of vacations, the timing of taking them, and the payment conditions (equal, greater, or lower than regular working days?).

4.7.2 VII.II. Trabalho 2 [Working Rights 2, WOR.II]

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document establish that all people (of working age) have the right to work?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P2.

() YES = proceed to P2, **WR** (*Work Right*): the constitutional document determines that all people of working age have the right to work.

(P2) Does the constitutional document define actions to create jobs and/or encourage full employment?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **CJ** (*Creation of Jobs*): the constitutional document defines actions to create jobs and/or encourage full employment.

(P3) Does the constitutional document define the State's responsibility to assist the unemployed in finding employment?

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES = **AF** (*Assist Finding work*): the constitutional document determines that the state has the responsibility to assist the unemployed in finding employment.

(P4) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () WR
- () WRS
- () CJ
- () CJS
- () AF
- () AFS

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The Table 16, below, illustrates the organization of this subgroup of rights into topics and sets of rights, along with their respective scores:

Table 16 – Working rights 2: codes and scores

Trabalho Infantil 2				
Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco.
Conj. 1	WR	Work Right	Todas as pessoas em idade de trabalho possuem o direito de trabalhar	5
	CJ	Creation of Jobs	Definição de ações visando a criação de postos de trabalho e/ou incentivando o pleno emprego	8
	AF	Assist Finding work	O Estado possui a responsabilidade de auxiliar os desempregados a buscar emprego	8

Source: self-made.

Este subgrupo de direitos avalia o direito ao trabalho e correspondentes ações para efetivá-lo. É composto de um único conjunto, constituído de três [códigos não exclusivos](#). Há dois níveis de especificidade e, portanto, dois *scores* regulares distintos. Em um primeiro nível, o código [WR](#) é atribuído aos documentos constitucionais que definem o direito abstrato ao trabalho. Já os códigos [CJ](#) e [AF](#) definem ações concretas do Estado voltadas a efetivação deste direito.

O [score final do grupo \(F\)](#) é definido pelo mecanismo [BCS](#). Após determinar o código com o maior *score*, aos demais atribui-se o [score diferencial](#) = 1. Atribui-se o [código S+](#), que adiciona 0,5 ponto, aos códigos que definirem mais de um dispositivo relacionado a sua efetivação.

This subgroup of rights assesses the right to work and the corresponding actions to enforce it. It consists of a single set, comprising three non-exclusive codes. There are two levels of specificity and, therefore, two distinct regular scores. At the first level, the code **WR** is assigned to constitutional documents that define the abstract right to work. The codes **CJ** and **AF** define concrete actions by the State aimed at realizing this right.

The final score of the group (F) is determined by the BCS mechanism. After identifying the code with the highest score, the remaining codes are assigned a differential score of 1. The code S+ is assigned, adding 0.5 points, to codes that define more than one provision related to its implementation.

4.7.3 VII.III. Working Rights 3 (WOR.III)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document have any provisions related to conditions in the workplace?

() NO = do not assign code, do not answer other questions.

() YES = proceed to P2.

(P2) Does the constitutional document define the right, in abstract terms, to protection in the workplace?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES = proceed to P3, **RP** (*Right to Protection in workplace*): the constitutional document defines, in abstract terms, the right to protection in the workplace.

(P3) Does the constitutional document define, in abstract terms, the right to a healthy and/or sanitary/hygienic workplace environment?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES = proceed to P4, **RH** (*Right to Healthy workplace environment*): the constitutional document defines, in abstract terms, the right to a healthy and/or sanitary/hygienic workplace environment.

(P4) Does the constitutional document define, in abstract terms, the right to a safe and/or non-hazardous workplace environment?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P5.

() YES = proceed to P5, **RS** (*Right to Safe workplace environment*): the constitutional document defines, in abstract terms, the right to a safe and/or non-hazardous workplace environment.

(P5) Does the constitutional document define, in abstract terms, the right to well-being in the workplace?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P6.

() YES = proceed to P6, **RW** (*Right to Well-being in the workplace*): the constitutional document defines, in abstract terms, the right to well-being in the workplace.

(P6) Does the constitutional document, in abstract terms, prohibit work under inhuman conditions?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P7.

() YES = proceed to P7, **PI** (*Prohibition work under Inhuman conditions*): the constitutional document, in abstract terms, prohibits work under inhuman conditions.

(P7) Does the constitutional document define, in abstract terms, the right to dignified working conditions?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P8.

() YES = proceed to P8, **DW** (*Dignified Working conditions*): the constitutional document defines, in abstract terms, the right to work in dignified conditions.

(P8) Does the constitutional document have provisions that determine the inspection of workplace conditions?

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES = **IC** (*Inspection of work Conditions*): the constitutional document has provisions that regulate the inspection of workplace conditions.

(P9) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

() IC
() RP
() RH
() RS
() RW
() PI
() DW

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The Table 17, below, illustrates the organization of this subgroup of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 17 – Working rights 3: codes and scores

Trabalho 3					
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco
T1		IC	Inspection of work Conditions	Possui dispositivos que regulam a inspeção das condições no ambiente de trabalho	7.5
		RP	Right to Protection in workplace	Definição, em termos abstratos, do direito à proteção no ambiente de trabalho	4
		RH	Right to Healthy workplace environment	Definição em termos abstratos, do direito à um ambiente de trabalho saudável e/ou salubre/higiênico	4
		RS	Right to Safe workplace environment	Definição, em termos abstratos, do direito à um ambiente de trabalho seguro e/ou não perigoso	4
		RW	Right to Well-being in the workplace	Definição em termos abstratos, do direito o bem-estar no ambiente de trabalho	4
		PI	Prohibition work under Inhuman conditions	Proibição, em termos abstratos, do trabalho em condições desumanas	4
		DW	Dignified Working conditions	Definição, em termos abstratos, do direito ao trabalho em condições dignas	4
T2	Conj. 1				

Source: self-made.

This subgroup of rights has a single set, divided into two topics, each corresponding to a different level of specificity. Topic 1 has a single code corresponding to an instrument aimed at enforcing the right to workplace safety. By stipulating that the workplace should be inspected, the constitutional documents classified under code **IC** define a concrete action, an instrument, to ensure the observation of rights related to workplace safety, which is why it is assigned a higher score.

Topic 2 consists of the remaining six codes, all corresponding to abstract rights, which is why to them is assigned a lower score compared to the code in Topic 1.

The final score (F) for this group is calculated using the BCS mechanism, assigning a constant score of 0.5 to the non-base codes.

4.7.4 VII.IV. Working Rights 4 (WOR.IV)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) Does the constitutional document contain provisions related to the right to strike and/or to create and join a labor union, and/or the autonomy of unions in relation to the state and/or employers?

() NO = do not assign code, do not answer further questions.

() YES = proceed to P2.

(P2) Does the constitutional document define the right to strike?

Choose only one of the following options:

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P3.

() YES, and it does not mention any limits to this right = proceed to P3, **RSU** (*Right to Strike Undetermined limits*): The constitutional document defines the right to strike without establishing any limits.

() YES, and it mentions that the right is limited but does not specify the limitations = proceed to P3, **RSL** (*Right to Strike Limited*): the constitutional document determines the right to strike, states that the right is limited, but does not specify the limits.

() YES, and it mentions that the right is limited, defining what the limitations are = proceed to P3, **RSD** (*Right to Strike*

Determined limits): the constitutional document determines the right to strike, states that the right is limited and specifies the limits.

(P3) Does the constitutional document mandate the protection of the employment of striking workers and/or prohibit the dismissal of strike leaders?

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P4.

() YES = proceed to P4, **PJS** (*Protection of the Striker's Jobs*): the constitutional document mandates that striking workers must have their jobs protected and/or prohibits the dismissal of strike leaders.

(P4) Does the constitutional document define the right to create labor unions and/or join them?

Choose only one of the following options:

() NO = do not assign code, proceed to P5.

() YES, all individuals have the right to establish and/or join labor unions = proceed to P5, **RU** (*Right to establish and join Unions*): the constitutional document determines that everyone has the right to establish and/or join labor unions.

() YES, but the right to register and/or join labor unions is limited to defined groups = proceed to P5, **UL** (*Right to unionism Limited*): the constitutional document determines that the right to establish and/or join labor unions is limited to defined groups.

() YES, but the right to register and/or join labor unions is subject to prior authorization from government authorities = responder P5, **UR** (*Unionism Restricted*): the constitutional

document determines that the right to register and/or join labor unions is subject to prior authorization from government authorities.

(P5) Does the constitutional document contain provisions determining the autonomy of labor unions in relation to the state and/or employers?

() NO = do not assign code.

() YES = **UA** (*Unions Autonomy from State and/or employers*): the constitutional document determines that labor unions have autonomy in relation to the state and/or employers.

(P6) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () RSU
- () RSL
- () RSD
- () PJS
- () UR
- () UL
- () RU
- () UA

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Table 18, below, illustrates the organization of this subgroup of rights into topics and sets of rights, as well as their respective scores:

Table 18 — Working rights 4: codes and scores

Trabalho 4					
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco
T1	Conj. 1	RSU	Right to Strike Undetermined limits	Definição do direito a greve sem estabelecer nenhum limite	2
		RSL	Right to Strike Limited	Definição do direito a greve, determinação de sua limitação, mas sem especificação dos limites	3
		RSD	Right to Strike Determined limits	Definição do direito a greve, determinação e especificação do seu limite	4
	Conj. 2	PJS	Protection of the Striker's Jobs	Os trabalhadores grevistas devem ter seus empregos protegidos e/ou é proibida a demissão dos líderes grevistas	1
T2	Conj. 3	UR	Unionism Restricted	Direito de registrar e/ou se filiar a sindicatos de trabalhadores depende de autorização prévia de autoridades governamental	2
		UL	Right to unionism Limited	Direito de criar e/ou se filiar a sindicatos de trabalhadores é limitado a grupos definidos	3
		RU	Right to establish and join Unions	Todos possuem o direito de criar e/ou se filiar a sindicatos de trabalhadores	4
	Conj. 4	UA	Unions Autonomy from State and/or employers	Os sindicatos de trabalhadores possuem autonomia em relação ao Estado e/ou aos empregadores	1

Source: self-made.

This subgroup of rights consists of two topics, corresponding to the right to strike and the right to registration and affiliation with workers' unions.

The right to strike is generally limited by constitutions, either through infraconstitutional legislation created when implementing the constitutional principle or explicitly within the constitutional document itself when it mentions categories and/or groups that enjoy this right. In general, the armed forces (and often the police forces) do not have the right to strike. This is the case even when constitutional documents do not explicitly state this limitation but define the concept of neutrality of the armed forces or when their politicization and/or affiliation with political parties is prohibited. In some cases, the right is also limited to public servants and workers providing essential services.

Topic 1 is composed of two sets (Set 1 and Set 2). The first set consists of three exclusive codes (**RSU**, **RSL**, and **RSD**), while the second set has a single code (**PJS**), which determines the protection of the employment of striking workers. Set 1 determines the level of specificity of restrictions on the right to strike. The constitutional document can be silent and nonspecific when it does not mention the existence of limits (**RSU**); restrictions may be mentioned but not specified (**RSL**); or, alternatively, mentioned and specified (**RSD**). The degree of specification of the restriction determines the score assigned to the code. Higher scores are assigned to documents classified with the code **RSD** compared to those classified with the code **RSL**, which, in turn, have a higher score than documents classified with the code **RSU**. In other words, in terms of scoring, **RSD** > **RSL** > **RSU**.

Our decision in terms of scoring for Set 1 is based on the fact that, as revealed by the literature on constitutionalism and unionism, a poorly defined definition of restrictions on the right to strike does not matter and is not intended to matter in the disregard of limitations in practice. In fact, limitations are present in all cases (regardless of whether the constitutional document is silent), so, in reality, there is no variation in the level of universality.

According to [Gernigon, Odero e Guido \(1998\)](#), the International Labor Organization (ILO) admits three exceptions to the right to strike: (1) members of the police and the armed forces; (2) certain public servants; (3) employees in essential services. Although these exceptions are not mandatory, we have established as a general rule for our methodology that all countries limit the right to strike, differing only in the degree of specificity with which they express this limitation. In this regard, specificity is favorable to the enforcement of the right, as it establishes objective, constitutional parameters, avoiding the need for infra-constitutional regulation that can introduce a higher level of arbitrariness into ordinary government policies. In summary, the more specific the limitations, the higher the level of self-effectiveness.

O Tópico 2 é composto de códigos que definem se há e, em que grau, limitações ao direito de criar/registrar sindicatos de trabalhadores e de se filiar a eles. O quanto maior for o nível de restrição, menor o nível de universalismo. Ou seja, lógica contrária àquela observada no Tópico 1 (direito à greve). O score dos códigos deste tópico é determinado pelo nível de universalismo, enquanto o nível de especificidade é, com efeito, o inverso do nível de universalismo. Isto é, o quanto maior for o nível de especificidade, menor é o nível de universalismo, pois mais

restritivos são os documentos constitucionais. Este tópico é constituído de dois conjuntos (conjuntos 3 e 4). O conjunto 3 possui três [códigos exclusivos](#) e o conjunto 4 um único código. O código com o menor nível de universalismo, no conjunto 3, é atribuído aos documentos constitucionais que condicionam o direito de registrar/criar sindicatos de trabalhadores e/ou de se filiar a eles a autorização de alguma autoridade governamental ([UR](#)). O segundo nível é atribuído aos documentos constitucionais que definem exceções especificadas ao direito de criar e se filiar a sindicatos de trabalhadores ([UL](#)). O nível mais elevado é atribuído aos documentos que não impõem nenhum limite, isto é, que definem ser o direito de todos criar e se filiar a sindicatos ([RU](#)).

O único código do conjunto 4 define documentos constitucionais que explicitamente asseguram autonomia aos sindicatos de trabalhadores em relação ao Estado e/ou aos empregadores. O *score* final do subgrupo é determinado pela soma dos *scores* de cada conjunto de códigos, sendo que os conjuntos 1 e 3 (que possuem mais de um código) são determinados pelo mecanismo [ECS](#) (*Exclusive Codes Score*).

Topic 2 consists of codes that determine whether there are limitations to the right to create/register workers' unions and to join them, and to what extent. The higher the level of restriction, the lower the level of universality. This is the opposite logic compared to what was observed in Topic 1 (the right to strike). The scores of the codes in this topic are determined by the level of universality, while the level of specificity is, in effect, the inverse of the level of universality. In other words, the higher the level of specificity, the lower the level of universality, as more restrictive the constitutional documents are. This topic is composed of two sets (sets 3 and 4). Set 3 has three exclusive codes and set 4 has a single code. The code with the lowest level

of universality in set 3 is assigned to constitutional documents that condition the right to create/register workers' unions and/or to join them on the authorization of some governmental authority (**UR**). The second level is assigned to constitutional documents that define specified exceptions to the right to create and join workers' unions (**UL**). The highest level is assigned to documents that impose no limits, meaning they define the right for everyone to create and join unions (**RU**).

The only code in set 4 defines constitutional documents that explicitly ensure autonomy for workers' unions in relation to the state and/or employers. The final score of the subgroup is determined by the sum of the scores of each set of codes, with sets 1 and 3 (which have more than one code) being determined by the Exclusive Codes Score (ECS) mechanism.

4.7.5 VII.V. Working Rights 5 (WOR.V)

QUESTIONNAIRE – CODING:

(P1) (P1) Does the constitutional document contain provisions that offer social security benefits to the unemployed?

Select only one of the options below:

() NO = do not assign any code.

() NO, but the constitutional document claims that the country has a system with no unemployed individuals = **NU** (*Non-Unemployment system*): the constitutional document claims the absence of unemployed individuals in the country, eliminating the need for social security benefits for the unemployed.

() YES, for all unemployed individuals, regardless of any other conditions = **AJ** (*Assistance to the Jobless*): the constitutional document contains provisions regulating social security benefits for unemployed people, regardless of any other conditions

() YES, but only in cases of disability or illness that prevent a person from working = **SI** (*Social insurance when Invalid to work*): the constitutional document contains provisions regulating social security benefits for unemployed people, but only if they are permanently or temporarily unable to work.

(P2) Please list here the controversial answers, doubts, and questions that you believe should be reassessed by other coders and/or the Lead Researcher:

LIST OF CODES (mark with an 'X' the observed codes):

- () AJ
() SI
() NU

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Table 19, below, illustrates the organization of this subgroup of rights into topics and sets of rights, along with their respective scores:

Table 19 — Working rights 5: codes and scores

Trabalho 5					
Tópico	Conjunto	Código	Cód Nome	Cód Descrição	Sco
T1	Conj. 1	AJ	Assistance to the Jobless	Dispositivos que regulam benefícios de seguridade às pessoas desempregadas, independentemente de quaisquer outras condições	10
		SI	Social insurance when Invalid to work	Dispositivos que regulam benefícios de seguridade às pessoas desempregadas, mas apenas se estiverem permanentemente ou temporariamente inválidas para o trabalho	5
T2		NU	Non-Unemployment system	Reivindicação da inexistência de desempregados no país, não havendo necessidade de benefícios de seguridade voltados para desempregados	10

Source: self-made.

Este subgrupo de direitos avalia a existência de benefícios de seguridade para as pessoas desempregadas. Possui apenas um conjunto de códigos, mas é dividido em dois tópicos.

O Tópico 1 é constituído de dois códigos, [AJ](#) e [SI](#), ambos correspondentes à documentos constitucionais que possuem dispositivos que regulam benefícios de seguridade voltados às pessoas desempregadas. No primeiro caso, os benefícios são atribuíveis a qualquer pessoa, independentemente de sua condição, já no segundo, são restritos às pessoas que estejam temporariamente ou permanentemente inválidas. Se o documento constitucional possuir dispositivos dos dois tipos, deve-se atribuir apenas o código [AJ](#).

O Tópico 2 é composto de um único código, atribuído aos documentos constitucionais, cujos países reivindicam um sistema “livres de desempregados”. Na verdade, este código, até o momento, foi atribuído a um único documento constitucional, qual seja, a constituição cubana de 1976. Este documento afirma “garantir que não haverá homem ou mulher capaz de trabalhar, a quem falte uma oportunidade de obter um emprego [...]” (tradução nossa). Sendo verdadeira ou não esta reivindicação, decidimos que seria ilógico punir um documento por não possuir seguridade social exclusivamente para um grupo de pessoas que consideram não existir. Então, em nossa avaliação afirmar que não existe desempregados, equivale a assegurar benefícios aos desempregados.

This subgroup of rights assesses the existence of social security benefits for unemployed individuals. It consists of only one set of codes but is divided into two topics.

Topic 1 includes two codes, **AJ** and **SI**, both corresponding to constitutional documents that have provisions regulating social security benefits for unemployed individuals. In the first case, these benefits are available to anyone, regardless of their condition. In the second case, these benefits are limited to individuals who are temporarily or permanently disabled. If the constitutional document contains provisions of both types, only the **AJ** code should be assigned.

Topic 2 consists of a single code assigned to constitutional documents where countries claim to have a “no unemployment” system. In reality, this code has only been assigned to a single constitutional document, namely the 1976 Cuban constitution. This document claims to “guarantee that no man or woman capable of working will lack an opportunity to obtain employment”. Whether this claim is true or not, we have decided that it would be illogical to penalize a document for not having exclusive social security for a group of people they claim does not exist. Therefore, in our assessment, stating that there are no unemployed individuals is equivalent to providing benefits to the unemployed.

5 Dataset

5.1 Introduction

The systematization of all the information collected by this project, whether in terms of coding or scoring, is recorded in spreadsheets in xlsx format. Additionally, each group/subgroup corresponds to a text document in docx format, in which excerpts from constitutional documents that correspond to the observed codes are recorded.

In this section, we will present the standardization terms for the spreadsheets and text documents.

5.2 Text Documents (docx)

For each group and subgroup of rights, a text document in docx format is provided. The coder, when responding to the questionnaires (item 4) of the corresponding group/subgroup, should record the excerpts from the constitutional documents where the codes were observed.

The recording of constitutional documents should follow the following standardization:

(1) If it is the text of an original constitution:

Country XXXX (ORIGINAL): Art. y1 Excerpt1 (cod1).
Art y2 Excerpt2 (cod2).
Art y3 Excerpt3 (codn).
Cod1 = z1
Cod2 = z2

Codn = zn

SCORE: $z1+z2+zn = w$

Being:

Country = the name of the country in which the constitutional document is from, in English.

XXXX = the year the document came into effect.

y = the number of the article or clause (if there are subsections, paragraphs, or any other types of legal text divisions, they should also be recorded).

Excerpt = the text corresponding to the assigned code, typically representing a provision. In the language of the consulted document.

Code = The code assigned to the excerpt.

z = the score of the code, already evaluated as either regular or differential definition.

n = the nth code and score.

SCORE = a description of the operation for summing the scores of the codes.

w = the sum of the scores of the codes.

Example (Education group):

Brazil 1988 (ORIGINAL): Art. 206. O ensino será ministrado com base nos seguintes princípios: [...] IV - gratuidade do ensino público em estabelecimentos oficiais ([FP](#)).

Art. 208. O dever do Estado com a educação será efetivado mediante a garantia de: I - ensino fundamental, obrigatório e gratuito, inclusive para os que a ele não tiveram acesso na idade própria ([PL](#)); II - progressiva extensão da obrigatoriedade e gratuidade ao ensino médio ([NGSL](#));

PL = 5.0

NGSL = 0.25

FP = 2.0

SCORE: $5+0.25+2 = 7.25$

(2) If it is the text of an amended version of a constitution

Replace "ORIGINAL" with ECXXXX, where XXXX indicates the year the amendment came into effect, which may or may not include the number of the amendment in the country's system for counting amendments to constitutions (for year notations, see item 2.2.1).

Demonstrate which codes have been modified compared to the immediately preceding version, using the following notation: XX → YY, where XX corresponds to the code that was changed, and YY corresponds to the code that replaced it. If the code was removed instead of being replaced by another equivalent with a different score, then an uppercase X should be used in place of the new code.

Example (Education group):

Brazil 1988 (EC59/2009): O dever do Estado com a educação será efetivado mediante a garantia de: educação básica obrigatória e gratuita dos 4 (quatro) aos 17 (dezesete) anos de idade, assegurada inclusive sua oferta gratuita para todos os que a ela não tiveram acesso na idade própria ([SL](#));

PL → SL = 7.0

NGSL → X

FP = 2.0

SCORE: 7+2= 9.0

If there is more than one constitutional document belonging to the same country, then the documents should be listed in order from the oldest to the most recent.

For example, the original version of the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 should be reproduced before its amended version of 2009.

Constitutional documents from different countries should be listed in alphabetical order, so, for example, Argentine constitutional documents should be listed before Brazilian constitutional documents.

5.2 Spreadsheet (xlsx)

The results of the coding and scoring process are organized, systematized, and presented through an Excel spreadsheet (xlsx). In this section, we describe all the variables observed in this spreadsheet:

Constitutions: Name of the observation (constitutional document), following the standard described in section 2.2.1.

EDU: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Education" rights group.

EDU SCO: Score assigned to the "Education" group.

EDU Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Education" theme.

EDU Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Education" theme.

EDU SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Education" group and the number of words related to this theme.

HC: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Health Care" rights group.

HC SCO: Score assigned to the "Health Care" group.

HC Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Health Care" theme.

HC Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Health Care" theme.

HC SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Health Care" group and the number of words related to this theme.

MIN.EMP: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Employment of Children" sub-group.

MIN.EMP SCO: Score assigned to the "Employment of Children" sub-group.

MIN.EMP Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Employment of Children" theme.

MIN.EMP Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Employment of Children" theme.

MIN.EMP SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Employment of Children" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

CON: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Consumers rights" group.

CON SCO: Score assigned to the "Consumers rights" group.

CON Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Consumers rights" theme.

CON Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Consumers rights" theme.

CON SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Consumers rights" group and the number of words related to this theme.

MIN.CHL: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Children and Women State support" sub-group.

MIN.CHL SCO: Score assigned to the "State Support for Children and Women" sub-group.

MIN.CHL Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Children and Women State support" theme.

MIN.CHL Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Children and Women State support" theme.

MIN.CHL SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Children and Women State support" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

WOR.I: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Working rights 1" sub-group.

WOR.I SCO: Score assigned to the "Working rights 1" sub-group.

WOR.I Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Working rights 1" theme.

WOR.I Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Working rights 1" theme.

WOR.I SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Working rights 1" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

WOR.II: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Working rights 2" sub-group.

WOR.II SCO: Score assigned to the "Working rights 2" sub-group.

WOR.II Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Working rights 2" theme.

WOR.II Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Working rights 2" theme.

WOR.II SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Working rights 2" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

WOR.III: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Working rights 3" sub-group.

WOR.III SCO: Score assigned to the "Working rights 3" sub-group.

WOR.III Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Working rights 3" theme.

WOR.III Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Working rights 3" theme.

WOR.III SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Working rights 3" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

WOR.IV: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Working rights 4" sub-group.

WOR.IV SCO: Score assigned to the "Working rights 4" sub-group.

WOR.IV Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Working rights 4" theme.

WOR.IV Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Working rights 4" theme.

WOR.IV SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Working rights 4" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

WOR.V: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Working rights 5" sub-group.

WOR.V SCO: Score assigned to the "Working rights 5" sub-group.

WOR.V Word: Sum of the number of words in provisions related to the "Working rights 5" theme.

WOR.V Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Working rights 5" theme.

WOR.V SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Working rights 5" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

WOR SCO: Score of the group "Working rights". It is calculated by the sum: WOR.I SCO + WOR.II SCO + WOR.III SCO + WOR.IV SCO + WOR.V SCO.

HOU: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Housing" rights group.

HOU SCO: Score assigned to the "Housing" rights group.

HOU Word: Sum of the number of words in the provisions related to the "Housing" theme.

HOU Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Housing" theme.

HOU SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Housing" rights group and the number of words related to this theme.

MIN.ELD: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Elderly Rights" sub-group.

MIN.ELD SCO: Score assigned to the "Elderly Rights" sub-group.

MIN.ELD Word: Sum of the number of words in the provisions related to the "Elderly Rights" theme.

MIN.ELD Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the "Elderly Rights" theme.

MIN.ELD SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the "Elderly Rights" sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

MIN.DIS: Code(s) assigned to the constitutional document in the "Disabled rights" sub-group.

MIN.DIS SCO: Score assigned to the "Disabled rights" sub-group.

MIN.DIS Word: Sum of the number of words in the provisions related to the “Disabled rights” theme.

MIN.DIS Articles: Number of articles or clauses related to the “Disabled rights” theme.

MIN.DIS SCO/Word: Ratio between the score of the “Disabled rights” sub-group and the number of words related to this theme.

MIN SCO: Score of the group “Minorities”. It is calculated by the sum: MIN.EMP SCO + MIN.CHL SCO + MIN.ELD SCO + MIN.DIS SCO.

CSS: *Constitutional Social Score*. It is the average score of all seven groups. It is calculated by the following form: $(EDU+HC+HOU+MIN+ENV+CON+WOR)/7$

Words TOTAL: It is the sum of all words, of all groups and subgroups. It is calculated by the sum: EDU Words +HC Words +HOU Words +MIN.EMP Words+ MIN.CHL Words+ MIN.ELD Words+ MIN.DIS Words +ENV Words +CON Words +WOR Words.

Articles TOTAL: It is the sum of all articles/clauses, of all groups and subgroups. It is calculated by the sum: EDU Articles +HC Articles +HOU Articles +MIN.EMP Articles + MIN.CHL Articles+ MIN.ELD Articles+ MIN.DIS Articles+ENV Articles +CON Articles +WOR Articles.

CSS/Words TOT: It is the ration between the CSS and the Words TOTAL. It is calculated by the following form: CSS/Words TOTAL.

Year: It is the year that the constitutional document entered in force (for more details on this variable, see item 2.4)

Region: It is the global region of the country to which the constitutional document belongs. Seven regions are considered: AF-Africa, AS-Asia, CA-Center America, EE-Eastern Europe, MW-Middle West, NA-North America, OC-Oceania, AS-South America, WE-Western Europe.

Historical: It is a binary variable. Determines if the document is in force (=0) or is historical (=1).

Ori(1)/Amd(0): It is a binary variable. Determines if the document is the original version of a constitution (=1) or an amended version (=0).

LA: It is a binary variable. Determines if the document belongs (=1) or not (=0) to a Latin-American country.

NCLA: It is a binary variable. Determines if we classify (=1) or not (=0) the document as belonging to the new Latin-American constitutionalism.

Bolivarian: It is a binary variable. Determines if we classify (=1) or not (=0) the document as Bolivarian.

Number of nz: Number of group of rights that have a score higher than zero.

% of nz: Percentage of group of rights that have a score higher than zero.

All Constitutional History? Yes (1): It is a binary variable. Determines if it were (=1) or not (=0) codified all constitutional documents of the history of the country to which that document belongs.

Last Amd reviewed: register the last amended codified for the considered country.

Reinstated: It is a binary variable. Determines if the constitutional document is (=1) or not (=0) reinstated.

Country: Country name in English, to which belongs the constitutional document.

Flags: Graphic reproduction of the official flag of the country to which belongs the constitutional document.

Most Recent: It is a binary variable. Determines if the constitutional document is the most recent version in force in the country to which it belongs.

Tags: The ISO-3 of the country to which the constitutional document belongs, followed by the year it entered in force for the first time, and the year it was amended, if is the case.

ISO Code(3L): The ISO code of three letters of the country to which the constitutional document belongs.

ISO Code(2L): The ISO code of two letters of the country to which the constitutional document belongs.

Final Commentaries

The current coding-scoring method may sometimes appear unnecessarily complex. We have received inquiries regarding the choice of certain procedures, which have prompted us to prepare the detailed description in this Codebook. In this section, we clarify some of the main questions related to the CSSM.

Why not simply sum the scores of the codes?

The coding and scoring procedures involve the use of different mechanisms, especially the one called Base Code Score and, secondarily, Get the highest score.

The complexity of using these mechanisms is only apparent and aims to establish an objective scoring standard that prevents biases for the different observable scenarios. The final composition of the score for each group based on the simple sum of regular scores can lead to distortions that our method is capable of mitigating.

Our method considers it relevant that a constitution presents any provision on a right, and we understand that once a right is recognized in some way by the constitution, the additional increments have a lower weight in the disposition for its enforcement.

Therefore, the BCS mechanism is employed to recognize the distinction between constitutions that have some provision on a specific right versus constitutions that don't even mention that right. At the same time, it acknowledges the varying levels of enforcement among constitutions that recognize the right.

How to answer the questionnaire in the coding process?

Answering the questions may require hard work from the coders if they do not employ research strategies to filter the text of the constitutional documents in search of the analyzed topics.

We do not restrict any textual search techniques as long as they prove effective, meaning they do not result in data loss.

Among the possible techniques, one of them involves filtering the texts of constitutional documents by keywords that apply to the analyzed topic. Below, we suggest keywords that can be used in searches for different groups and subgroups of rights in various languages. While most documents are in English (original or translated), there are documents that need to be analyzed in Portuguese, Spanish or French, or even other languages, on occasions when other search strategies need to be employed. It is important to note that these suggestions only assist in searching for passages in the constitutional text that potentially contain provisions related to the coded group of rights. Once these passages are found, they need to be qualitatively evaluated by the coders, using the questionnaires provided for each group/subgroup in this Guidebook.

I. Educação [Education, EDU]:

Keywords Portuguese: Educação (educa); Ensino (ensin); Escola (escola).

Keywords English: Education (educa); School (scho); Instruction (instruct).

Keywords Spanish: Educación (educ); Enseñanza (ense); Escuela (escue).

Keywords French: Éducation (édu, edu); École (éco, eco); Enseignement (ense); Instruction (inst).

II. Saúde [Health Care, HC]:

Keywords Portuguese: Saúde (saú); Sanitário (sanit); Hospitais (hospit).

Keywords English: Health (heal); Care (care); Sanitary (sanit); Hospitals (hospit); Medical Attention (Medic).

Keywords Spanish: Salud (salu); Sanitario (sanit); Hospitales (hospit).

Keywords French: Santé (sant); Sanitaire (sani); Hôpital, Hospitalier (hôm, hop, hosp).

III. Habitação [Housing, HOU]

Keywords Portuguese original: habitação (habit); Casa (casa); Moradia (morad); Residência (res).

Keywords English: Housing (housi); Habitation (habit); House (hous); Residence (res).

Keywords Spanish: Vivienda (vivi); Casa (casa);

Keywords French: Logement (loge); Boîtier (boît, boit); Habitat, Habitation (hab); Domicile (domi); Résidence (rés, res); Maison (maiso); Accueil (accu).

IV.I. Trabalho Infantil [Employment of children, MIN.EMP]

Keywords Spanish: Niño (niñ); Edad (edad).

Keywords English: Children (child); Age (age); Minor (mino).

Keywords French: Enfant (enf); Mineur (mineu); Âge (âge, age).

IV.II. Apoio Estatal às Crianças e às Mulheres [Children and Women State Support, MIN.CHL]

Keywords Portuguese: Crianças (crian); Infantil, Infância (inf); Órfãos (órf, orf); Grávidas (grá); Gravidez (gravi); Maternidade (matern); Família(s) (fam); Mulher(es) (mulher); Jovem (jov); Juventude (juv); Adolescente, Adolescência (adoles); Idade (idad); Menores (menor).

Keywords English will be applied the following keywords: Children (child); Infant (infan); Orphan (orpha); Adoption (adopti); Pregnant, Pregnancy (preg); Maternity (matern); Family, Families (famil); Woman, Women (wom); Young (youn); Youth (youth); Teenager (teen); Adolescent (adoles); Minor (mino).

Keywords Spanish: Niños (niñ); Infantil, Infancia (inf); Huérfanos (huérf); Embarazada, Embarazo (embaraz); Maternidad (maternid); Familias (famili); Mujeres (muj); Joven (jov); Juventud (juv); Adolescente (adoles); Menores (menor).

Keywords French: Enfants (enf); Orphelin(e) (orp); Enceinte (enc); Gravidé (grav); Pleine (plei); Grosse, Grossesse (gros); Maternité (matern); Famille (fam); Femme (femm); Jeune (jeu); Juvénile (juv); Adolescent (adol); Mineur(es) (min).

IV.III. Direito das Pessoas Idosas [Elderly rights, MIN.ELD]

Keywords Portuguese: Idosos (idosa, idoso); Velhos, Velhice (velh); Idade ("idade").

Keywords English: Eldery (elde); Old (old); Age (age); Aging (agi); Senior (senior).

Keywords Spanish: Anciano (ancia); Viejo (viej); Vejez (vej); Edad (edad).

Keywords French: Personne Âgée (âgé, age); Vieillesse, Vieil (vieil); Sénior (seni, séni); Aîné (aîn, ain); Ancien (anci).

IV.IV. Direito das Pessoas com Deficiência [Disabled rights, MIN.DIS]

Keywords Portuguese: Deficiente, Deficiência (Defici); Incapacidade (incapacid); Excepcionais (excepc).

Keywords English: Disabled, Disability (disab); Incapacity (incapac); Impaired (impair); Unabled to work (unab).

Keywords French: Désactivé (désa, desa); Handicapé (handi); Infirmes, Infirmité (infir); Mutilé (mutil); Impotent (impote); Invalidité (ivali); Incapacité (incap).

V. Meio Ambiente [Environmental rights, ENV]

Keywords Portuguese: Conservação (conserv); Recursos Naturais (recurso); Meio ambiente (ambiente); Natureza (natureza); Preservação (preserv); Proteção, Proteger (Prote); Sustentável (sust).

Keywords Spanish: Conservación (conserva); Recursos Naturales (recurso); Medio Ambiente (ambiente); Naturaleza (naturale); Preservacion (preserv); Proteccion (protec); Desarrollo Sustentable (sust).

Keywords English: Environment (environ); Conservation (conserv); Natural Resources ("natural res"); Nature (nature); Preservation (preserv); Sustainable (sustaina).

Keywords French: Environnement (env); Préservation (prése, prese); Ressources Naturelles (ress; natu); Nature (natu); Développement Durable (durab).

VI. Consumidores [Consumers rights, CON]

Keywords Portuguese: Consumidores (consumi).

Keywords Spanish: Consumidores (consumi).

Keywords English: Consumers (consume).

Keywords French: Consommateurs (conso).

VII.I. Trabalho 1 [Working Rights 1, WOR.I]

Keywords Portuguese: Salário (salá, sala); Pagamento (paga); Remuneração (remun); Condição; Benefício, Beneficiar (benef); Descanso (desc); Férias (férias); Feriado (feriad).

Keywords English: wage (wag); Salary (salar); Paymeny (pay); Remuneration (remun); Compensation (compens); Earn (ear); Condition (cond); Benefit (benef); Rest (rest); Vacation (vacat); Holiday (holid).

Keywords Spanish: Salario (sala); Pago (pago); Pagar (pagar); Remuneración (remun); Condicion (condic); Beneficio (benef); Descansar (descans); Vacaciones (vacac); Feriado (feriado).

Keywords French: Salaire (sala); Paie (pai); Rémunération (rému; remu); Condition (cond); Avantage (ava); Prestation (prest); Repos (repo); Vacances (vaca).

VII.II. Trabalho 2 [Working Rights 2, WOR.II]

Keywords Portuguese: Trabalho, Trabalhar (trab); Postos de Trabalho (posto); Desemprego, Desempregado, Emprego (empreg).

Keywords English: Work (work); Job (job); Unemployed, Unemployment (unemploy); Labor (lab).

Keywords Spanish: Trabajar (trabaj); Desempleo (desempl).

Keywords French: Travail, Travailleur (trav); Ouvrière(s), Ouvrier(s) (ouvr); Chômage (chôm, chom).

VII.III. Trabalho 3 [Working Rights 3, WOR.III]

Keywords Portuguese: Trabalho (trab); Higiene (higi); Seguro, Segurança (segur); Bem-estar (bem-e); Condições (condiç); Insalubre (insalub); Digno, Dignificada (dign).

Keywords English: Work (work); Hygiene (hyg); Safe, Safety (safe); Well Being (well); Conditions (condit); Unhealthy (unheal); Dignified (digni).

Keywords Spanish: Trabajo (trabaj); Higiene (higie); Seguridad, Seguro (segur); Bienestar (biene); Condicion (condic); Insalubre (insalub); Digno (dign).

Keywords French: Travail (trav); Hygiène (hyg); Sûr(e) (sûr, sur); Sécurité (sécu; secu); Bien-être (bien); Condit (condit); Malsain (mals); Morbide (morb); Digne (dign).

VII.IV. Trabalho 4 [Working Rights 4, WOR.IV]

Keywords Portuguese: Greve (grev); Sindicato (sindic); Associação (assoc).

Keywords English: Strike (strik); Union (union); Syndicate (synd); Association (assoc).

Keywords Spanish: Huelga (huel); Unión (unió, unio); Sindicalismo (sindi); Asociación (asocia).

Keywords French: Grève (grèv, grev); Union (unio); Syndicat (synd); Association (assoc).

VII.V. Trabalho 5 [Working Rights 5, WOR.V]

Keywords Portuguese: Demissão (demiss); Demitido (demit); Desemprego (desempr); Seguro (seguro); Seguridade (seguri).

Keywords English: Dismiss, Dismissal (dism); Fire (fir); Unemployment (unemploy); Security (security).

Keywords Spanish: Renuncia (renunc); Despedir, Despedido (desped); Desempleo (desempl); Seguridad, Seguro (segur).

Keywords French: Rejeter (reje); Congédiement (cong); Sécurité (sécu, secu); Chômage (chôm, chom).

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